

# SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOLUME XXI.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, AUGUST 4, 1921

NUMBER 23

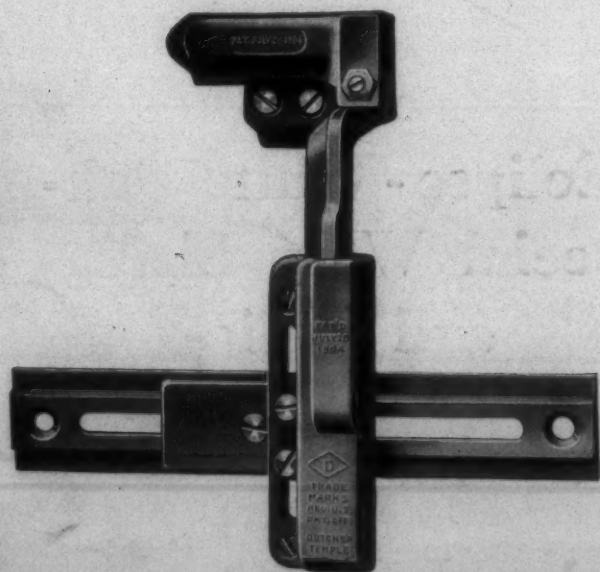
No more convincing evidence of TALLOFATS superiority could be desired than the fact that so many mills of prominence have chosen TALLOFATS as the sizing which gives them the best results.



Charles R. Allen

Manufacturer  
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Charleston, S. C.



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## An Open Letter on Cotton Warp Sizing

Mr. Cotton Mill Executive:

An authority on the chemistry of practice and cotton warp sizing states: Many cotton manufacturers would be astonished at the amount of saving that could be effected in their sizing process if they could only be persuaded that positive results could be obtained on a more efficient basis, at a very much lower cost, with modern, highly standardized commodities.

Our Textile Laboratory, cognizant of the vital importance of the primary treatment of the cotton warp and its relation to the subsequent processes, has, in no small degree, demonstrated the truth of the foregoing statement in New England and Southern cotton mills during the past decade.

AMALOL and GLUANTINE are displacing older methods wherever used and invariably show an appreciable saving from start to finish.

Let us prove to you the ready adaptability of AMALOL and GLUANTINE in your plant, and moreover, do not fail to read the interesting literature that has been recently sent you.

We will gladly ship you on approval a barrel of each, and furnish correct formula for your individual requirements.

List of users gladly furnished.

**L. Sonneborn Sons, Inc.**

Textile Products Division

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Manufacturers of the following machines:

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Conveying	Roving Frames
Distributing	Spinning Frames
Picking	Spoolers
Revolving Flat Cards	Twisters
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#### COTTON WASTE MACHINERY

Openers	Revolving Flat Cards
Pickers	Derby Doublers
Willows	Roving Frames
Card Feeds	Spinning Frames
Full Roller Card	Spoolers
Condensers	Twisters
Special Spinning Frames	

#### WOOLEN MACHINERY

Card Feeds	Condensers
Full Roller Cards	Wool Spinning Frames

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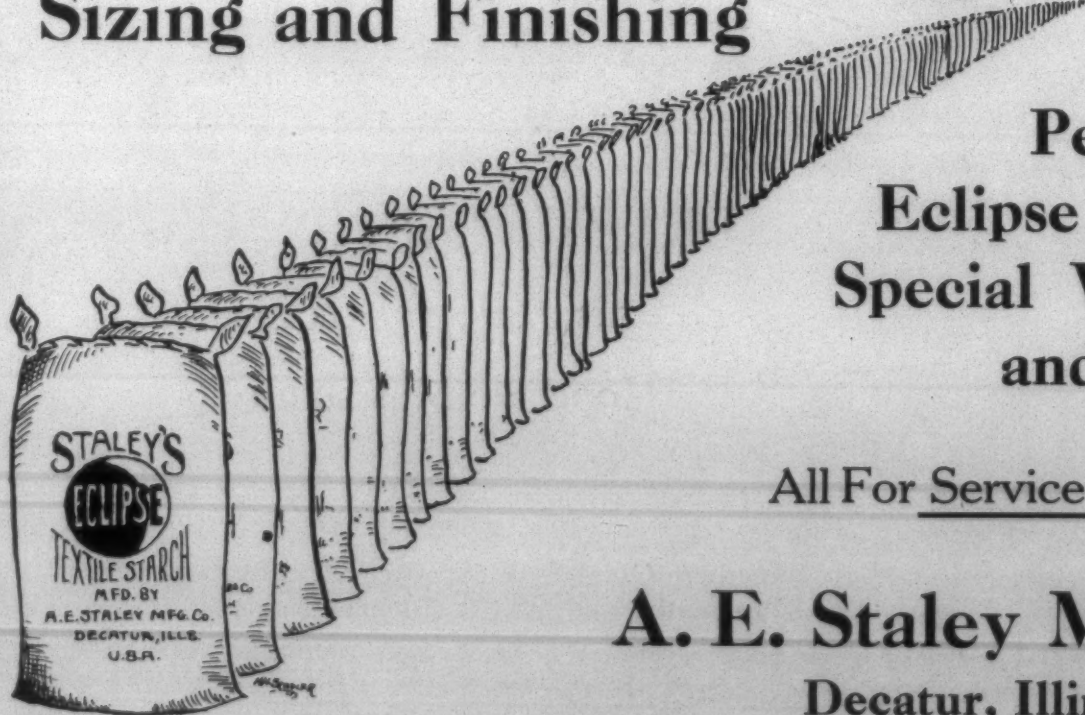
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## Staley's Textile Starches

in Distinct Grades  
for Distinct Purposes in  
Sizing and Finishing

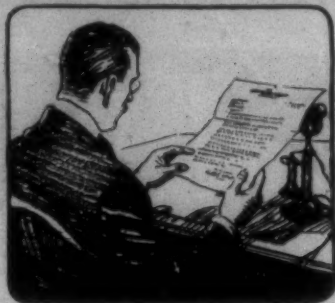


Offered as  
**Pearl - Anchor -  
Eclipse - White Oak -  
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All For Service or no Sale

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## Would You Like To Be Able To Write Such a Letter?

"We want to know how we ever got along without the laundry.

"When we bought our laundry machinery we did so with the prospect of indirect returns, by releasing help from home duties and converting this help into mill help.

"After two month's operation, we are pleased to know that we are going to show a direct return on the investment, in addition to the indirect return."

These are extracts from a letter received from the Pacolet Manufacturing Co. of Pacolet, S. C., after its American Mill Village Laundry had been in operation sixty days.

The Pacolet Mills had suffered wash-day competition from the family tub.

The ranks of its women workers were decimated every Monday and Tuesday.

Production slowed up, spindles stood

idle—but the overhead galloped on.

To meet this condition it installed an American Mill Village Laundry.

It had no thought of direct return—it did not invest on that basis.

But Pacolet has realized both, and it is learning that the more wholesome home surroundings, the greater contentment and enhanced efficiency of women workers freed from the thralldom of the tub is worth far more than it ever dared hope.

Would you like to share Pacolet's experience?

We maintain a corps of experienced engineers who will be glad to make a survey for you, to present a fair, impartial report showing how your situation can be met. And it will not obligate you in the least.

Surely it's an opportunity worth investigating—do it today.

## The American Laundry Machinery Company

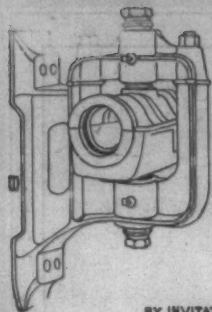
*Specialty Department N*

CINCINNATI, OHIO

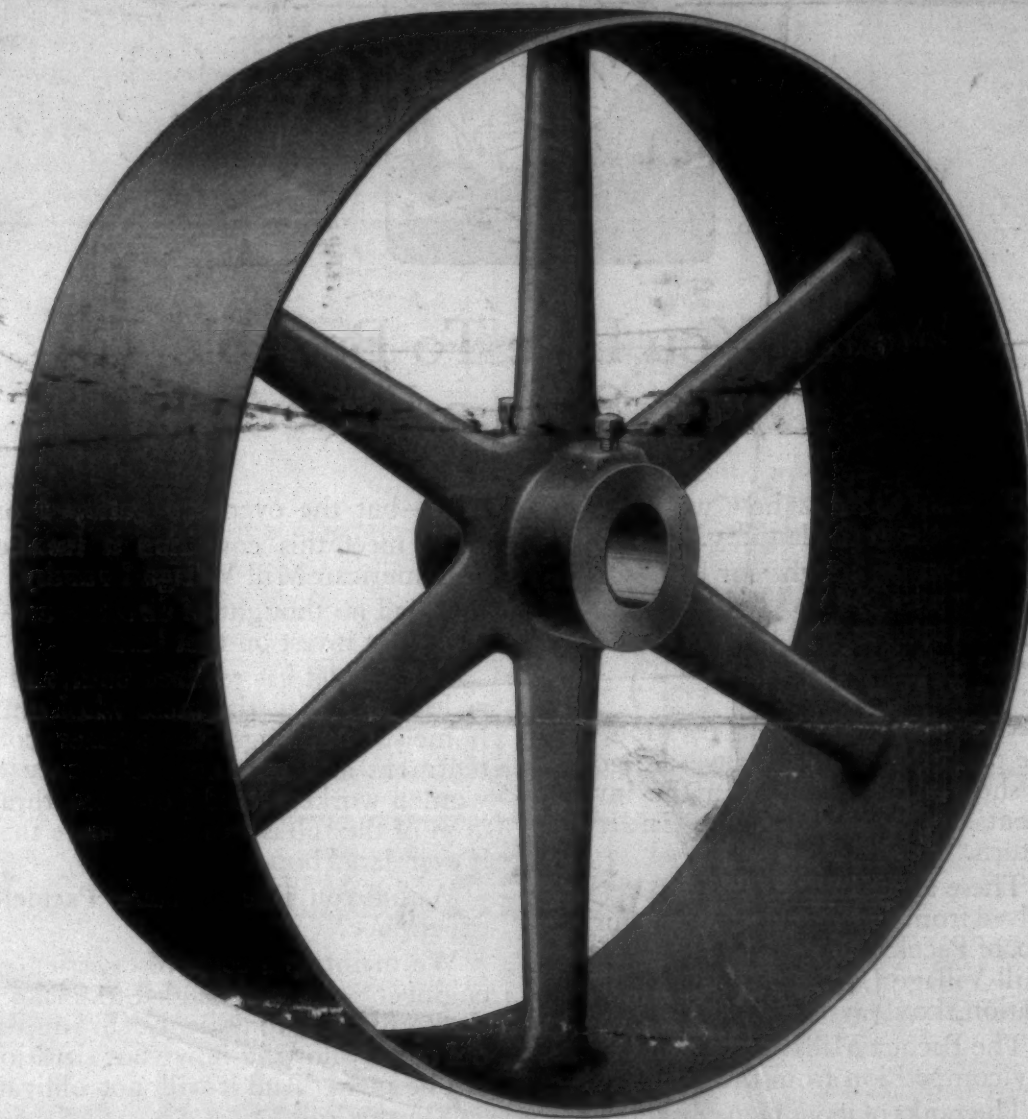
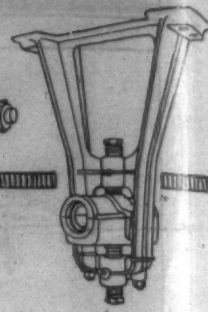
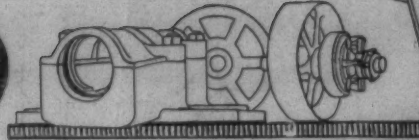


This composite factory group shows the manufacturing plant of The American Laundry Machinery Company, the world's largest producer of laundry equipment, and originator of the American Mill Village Laundry. The service of this organization is sold with every American Mill Village Laundry installation.





T. B.  
**WOOD**  
SONS CO.



## In the Final Analysis ————— Cast Iron Pulleys

44  
148  
Have you ever thought of the pulley troubles you have had and how invariably the drive was made satisfactory by installing Cast Iron Pulleys—either supplanting pulleys of some other type or by changing to cast iron pulleys of suitable construction?

**BUT IT WAS A CAST IRON PULLEY THAT FINALLY STOOD UP UNDER THE SERVICE**

Almost every user of power has had this experience and always the solution of continuously satisfactory transmission service has been the installation of cast iron pulleys.

The Use of Cast Iron Pulleys in the Initial Installation will Prevent Trouble

**T. B. WOODS' SONS COMPANY, CHAMBERSBURG, PENNA.**

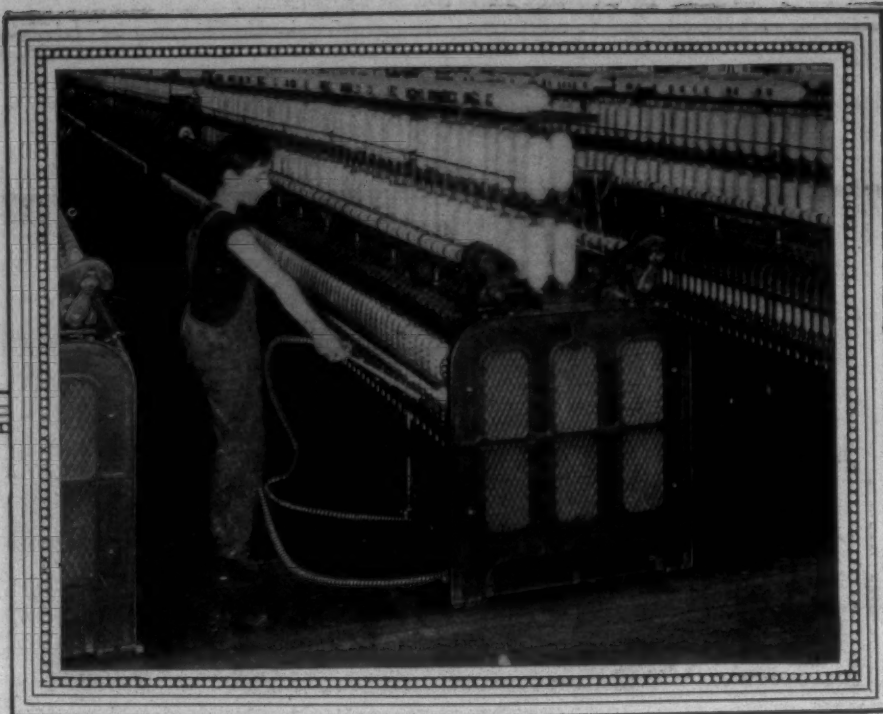
MILTON G. SMITH, Southern Sales Agent, GREENVILLE, S. C.



**POWER TRANSMITTING MACHINERY**







## Increase Production

**Don't Stop the Spinning Frame or Loom  
Clean By Compressed Air and Keep Running**

Parko-Air Cleaning is a by-product of the Turbo Humidifier system. But it is not essential that the two go together. Compressed air cleaning pays, even if your humidifying system is not of the compressed air type.

*Note the advantages*

Cleaning accomplished more thoroughly and in less time than by other methods.

Cleaning with machine in motion without danger to operative.

All departments kept cleaner - better product and less fire risk.

The best method of cleaning *electric motors* yet devised is by the use of compressed air.

Air cleaning and accessories have been developed by us into a complete line. *Write for our booklet.*



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## Paint Them Out!

A *good* White Paint on the walls and ceilings of your mill will help to defeat the five "enemies of profit" listed above.

The elimination of any *one* of the five would more than pay for the cost of painting. The reduction of *all* of them effected by painting results in a much greater saving. A *good* white paint such as

INTENSIFIES  
**CHAFFEE'S MILL WHITE**  
DAYLIGHT

means more light—accuracy—better and more work—less accidents—no eyestrain—and more profits.

It intensifies every available ray of daylight in your shop and puts it to work speeding up production—for the better a man sees, the better he works. And superintendents of factories we have made bright, tell us that all their workers are better satisfied—stick to their jobs. Manufacturers must depend more and more on women workers. They will not work in dingy rooms, but flock to factories modernized and bright with CHAFFEE'S MILL WHITE.

*Write today for Paint Panel and Descriptive Booklet*

**Thomas K. Chaffee Co., Providence, R. I.**



# SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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## *The Man Next to the Men*

(Address delivered by Charles R. Towson, Senior Secretary Industrial Department of International Committee, Y. M. C. A., at Industrial Conference at Blue Ridge, N. C., July 29, 1921.)

The first organized industrial unit in society was the family; then it expanded to the community, to the city and to the nation. During the periods when the industrial unit was being expanded from the individual to the family, then to the industrial city, then to the industrial nation, there seems to have been a diminishing value attached to the individual human factor.

The era of Discovery and Invention called into industry vaster numbers of workers. Almost immediately the estimate of value shifted from the individual workers, as such, to the Organizer—who could combine material forces in a way to multiply his own productivity, or who could assemble numbers of men to perform tasks which he set. The engineer whose work is to take material forces and relate them to human welfare, and the entrepreneur, or promoter, whose function is to organize and direct men and capital, joined hands and have since held a dominant place in the world's industrial work. With the increasing importance of these organizing forces, there has come a diminishing estimate of the value of the individual units in the army of productive industry.

The multiplication of labor-saving machinery, and the resulting large-scale production further diminished this estimate, until it was all but forgotten that the human factor was still the supreme factor in industry. Labor had become a commodity.

Consider what changes were wrought in the period of invention between 1750 and 1800:

At the middle of the eighteenth century in England, the family was the industrial unit—the homes were the industrial plants. Spinning and weaving were domestic arts; earthenware and metal ware were produced by craftsmen in their own houses, in towns and villages, and in the country as well. The product was sold by the artisan himself—sometimes carried to the market, sometimes bartered and sometimes sold to traveling purchasing agents. The machinery though crude belonged to the worker—the raw material was his also; the finished

Mr. Towson says the fundamentals that should be recognized by the foreman of the future are the following:

1. The greatest thing in industry is not machinery, markets or material, but men.
2. The greatest thing in man is not body or mind, but spirit.
3. The great problems of industry are not wages, hours or conditions—but attitudes, motives and relationships—things unseed.
4. Wages, hours and conditions—things material—may and must be adjusted. Attitudes, motives and relationships—things spiritual—must be changed—converted.
5. Human wisdom may be equal to adjusting material things, but super-human power alone can change the unseen—spiritual things.
6. Man made in the image of God is a personality with the creative impulse. Anything that depersonalizes him or stifles his creative impulse injures the man, and industry and society as well.
7. Man's chief capacity is love;  
His next—creative work.  
Workless love unworthy is,  
And loveless work is vain.  
Who loving best produces most,  
He most resembles God.

product was his own. He determined his own hours of labor and working conditions. When journeymen and apprentices were employed they often lived in the same house, sat at the same table, and were eligible to membership in the same trades organization. Then the great period of invention came. "Kay produced the shuttle drop box (1760); Watt, the improved steam engine (1764-69); Hargreaves, the spinning jenny (1767); Arkwright, the roller spinner (1769); Crompton, the mule spinner (1779); Cartwright, the power loom (1784); Whitney, the cotton gin (1793); Roebuck, new smelting processes; Laboisier, important chemical discoveries, etc. And these inventions, resulting in the introduction of a large amount of machinery, revolutionized the whole field of industry."

The following century witnessed remarkable changes and the day of domestic manufacture gave way to that of large-scale production and the factory system. The transition

from the period of invention to the "captain of industry" period is illustrated by the wonders wrought in the steel industry. From the day when Dr. Highley made steel, five pounds at a time in a furnace that could be carried in a valise—to the modern steel mill turning out 30,000 pounds at a time. From a cost of \$40,000 per ton for steel made in that miniature furnace—to the present-day prices of \$28 per ton. Then they made a hundred tons a year—now we make a hundred tons in three minutes. Even when Andrew Carnegie was born, steel was selling at \$500 a ton.

The steel industry also reflected the diminishing estimate of human values. This is illustrated by the statement by Herbert Casson in his "Romance of Steel"—"Today steel is made by capital, not labor; by machinery, not muscle. The modern steel king needs, first, capital; second, loyal, efficient superintendents. Steel is made by men who are primarily financiers. Ten thousand

picked steel workers without machinery would be helpless in the face of modern competition; whereas, a man like Schwab could take ten thousand unskilled consumptives and by an outlay of \$30,000,000 create a first-class steel plant in a few years."

When this was written—only a few years ago—it was as true as it had ever been that men were the chief factor in industry; and the failure to realize this has penalized not only the workers and their families but it has penalized society and productive industry ever since. That period witnessed wide separation between Capital and Labor, and out of that condition and that attitude grew much of the industrial antagonism of today.

This was the period of high pressure production. Andrew Carnegie was advised by a telegram from one of his superintendents: "We have broken the record for production this week." Back came the wire, "Why not do it every week?" This was also the period of specialization, when the worker who formerly made the whole shoe was limited to the process of driving a few nails into the heel and doing this by machinery. Those functional changes were as injurious to the workers in some respects as the high pressure methods, for the creative impulse was stifled. Furthermore, the massing of the workers in large plants brought the substitution of numbers for names, and men became depersonalized. Labor was too generally regarded as a commodity to be bought "in the cheapest market."

These conditions cost the workers dearly. They suffered from heavy economic burdens, physical disabilities, mental deterioration and loss of social status. Still worse, personality was ignored, right relationships were impaired, the creative impulse was repressed. Worst of all, it became increasingly difficult to put the spirit of service into one's work—to take an interest in the work because of its worth to the world. Driving a given number of nails into the heel of a shoe with a machine could not expand one's soul. Hiram Golf, the cobbler, when repairing the shoes of the widow's son, wrought so that pneumonia might never enter the boy's body through those shoes.

It was not only the desire for better wages, hours and conditions but also the instinct to preserve person-



ality with its sacred rights, the wish for self-expression as a part of a human brotherhood, and for recognition of labor as honorable service, not as a commodity to be sold, that drove men into trade unions and other labor organizations. There has been a tendency in labor organizations to strive for the recognition of the union chiefly as a means to improve wages, hours and conditions—while the development of personality, self-expression and the creative impulse has not been stressed correspondingly.

It is to be hoped that organized labor will yet round out its program by restoring these basic things to their proper place in the goal toward which it strives.

One result of such study as I have been able to give, and from observation and experiences in the industrial field, is a new appreciation of the up-to-the-minute industrial ideals of the Bible, setting forth as it does the supremacy of things spiritual over things material, and the dominance of the spirit in man. I am persuaded that the leaders of industry, both employers and employees, might have learned long ago by revelation much that is being discovered by the slower processes of evolution, and by the more costly method of revolution. It is pathetic, even tragic, to contemplate how far the world, in its thinking, has fallen into the error of failing to distinguish between the material and the spiritual considerations that concern men.

Early in Genesis we have the philosophy of human relationships, which is the theme of practically all of the modern proposals for the improvement of industrial conditions.

When God breathed into man the breath of life, and man became a living soul, He gave him not only his equipment, but his sphere, his mission, his task, his job, not only to replenish the earth but to subdue it, to have dominion over it. The man who is not born to rule is not normal. The dominating spirit is prenatal. The man who does not want to run something is not as God made him.

It is significant, however, that the sphere of man's dominion as prescribed by his Creator included the earth and the things thereof. He was not authorized to rule over his fellow man. Man, created in the image of God, was not made to be subjugated. All personality because it is in the image of God was made to be recognized, not ruled. This divine plan has never been changed and every violation has brought its penalty.

We are not surprised that "recognition" is a dominant word wherever industrial issues arise. The sacredness of personality and its demand for recognition is a corollary of man made in the image of God. That image does not consist in the physical or intellectual likeness, but rather in the spiritual attributes. Job uttered no wiser or more compelling truth than when he exclaimed, "There is a spirit in man."

The world's unrest is not a sign of decadence. Much of it is an evidence of progress. There are portions of the earth where there is no unrest, but Christianity is not there—nor civilization. Unrest need not

be a cause for alarm. Agitation is oftener beneficent than vicious. Spiritual forces are always dynamic—never static—even when they burst forth and smash things we should not lose hope.

The history of industry, especially in our own lands, shows that things material are moved upon by centrifugal force—that the products of our plants are scattered to the ends of the earth, but that things human are moved upon by centripetal force, drawing the workers from the ends of the earth, from the isolated spots, and massing them around industries. The populous centers are industrial centers. Where there are no industries, there sparsely settled areas are found. Our nation which was predominantly rural has been rapidly becoming urban. The latest census shows that the descending curve of rural population and the ascending curve of urban population have recently met, and from this time America is more industrial than agricultural. There are those who say, "True 'tis pity, and pity 'tis true." Many of us share this anxiety believing that:

Ill fares that land to hastening ills a prey,  
Where industries accumulate if men decay.

Is it surprising that in these industrial centers the major problems of the day are found, and that the spirit of unrest is here most active? Rumbblings, jars and even eruptions are occurring. But all is not alarming. Much of it is the expression of that dominating spirit in man, that refuses to satisfy his God-given attributes, personality, relationships and his creative impulse, with modern substitutes that have been offered, such as wages, hours and conditions, and perchance some paternal welfare work. Every discerning foreman will see that the issues of the day that are most vital are:

Recognition of the Sacredness of Personality, Right Relationships and Self-expression in Service.

He will remember in dealing with men of whatever race, creed or color, that the climax of God's creative work was reached when He said: "Let us make man in our own image." And straightway there came forth a Personality—the one created being who is like God, in that his great attribute is love, which expresses itself in creative action. No matter how unattractive he may appear, nor how low his standards, it is always true that

Man's chief capacity is love,  
His next—creative work.

There have always been some seers in industry who were conscious that men in industry sustained a loss as a result of large-scale production, and from Robert Owen and the Cadburys to the Whitley Councils of England, to the more progressive corporations, the railroads, and hundreds of other employers in the United States, a variety of plans have been devised to provide some compensation for this loss. Generally these plans have been called welfare work. This was and still is a worthy effort. Some-

times, but not usually, it is based upon selfish motives. As a rule it expresses a genuine sense of responsibility on the part of employers. It also provides advantages of great value to employees, and—what is especially worthy of note—it initiates improvements which usually become a permanent part of the industry.

Such welfare work is any service rendered in the spirit of goodwill by employers to employees beyond that required by the law of the land or the necessities of the business.

Much of what a few years ago was welfare work born of the spirit of goodwill on the employer's part, is now merely good business and for the employer's profit; for example, modern factory construction with its light, ventilation, safety features, rest rooms, hospitals, restaurants and conveniences.

Beneficial though it may be, however, the utter insufficiency of such work, for which the employer alone is responsible, is apparent to every thoughtful observer. And yet the same plans and activities, when projected and carried out by the united efforts of employees and employers, have rarely failed to produce gratifying results. All such plans should be based upon mutual agreement and conducted jointly by employees and employers.

In all such work physical welfare has had a commanding place. Safety first, recreation, shop hygiene, etc., are included in the plans of all of our progressive industries. Much has been done also for the mental equipment and training of workers, though relatively less than for the physical. Until very recent days, however, the importance of the things that affect the spirit of men has not been realized, but this is changing.

The physical welfare of the worker should be of great concern to every employer, for in no single industry can it be said of the workers that they are physically fit. Lack of intelligence and training on the part of many workers causes employers sleepless nights; for regardless of whose fault it is, many are far from a hundred per cent efficient. But it is now apparent that the greatest loss comes to industry when the spirit is wrong. The sub-standard body costs industry its thousands; intelligence below par costs it tens of thousands; but what are these compared with the loss that comes when the spirit of goodwill is lacking! Then comes careless neglect; then "withholding efficiency"; then sabotage in more violent forms; then open strife; then—destruction!

That progress has been made in raising industrial ideals is illustrated by contrasting the ethics and practice of the greatest industrial leaders today with the following decision of Lord Justice Bowen in 1899: "To say that a man is to stop at any act which is calculated to harm other tradesmen, and which is designed to attract business to his own shop, would be a strange and impossible counsel of perfection." We know that many men today will stop at an act that would injure a rival. Co-operation is taking the place of ruthless competition and sentiment is surely crystallizing against the

profiteer whether he be an employer or an employee.

Recently, the representatives of seventy-one engineering societies, representing 135,000 engineers, voted unanimously to pledge their profession to "service before profit." Employees too are responsive to the higher ideals. One writer tells of a plant where the 268 employees and the employers had agreed on Justice, Co-operation, Economy and Service as the basis of their relations, and when the proposal was made to bring in an efficiency engineer to stop losses from leaks and waste of material, etc., after several hours had been devoted to the discussion, one man summed it up thus: "Hell! we have 268 efficiency engineers here right now." They adopted that statement as a slogan and posted it around the plant: "We have 268 efficiency engineers here right now." They left out the "hell" and proceeded in a co-operative effort that reduced waste and costs. Not all workers are moved by this spirit—neither are all employers responsive to the proposal of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., who has said: "The soundest industrial policy is that which constantly has in mind the welfare of employees as well as the making of profits, and which when human considerations demand it subordinate profit to welfare," while scores of other employers have expressed the same conviction, yet after a period when labor had been scarce and autocratic, and during the period of unemployment when the reaction had set in against the alleged high-handedness of labor, one type of manager said: "There are two hundred men at that gate asking for work. They have been in the saddle, today I am boss," and another said: "They have had their innings, now it is our turn." This type of employer is a rapidly diminishing minority, but as long as one remains he is a liability upon industry.

Autocracy of both capital and labor must die. The spirit of goodwill must prevail. Co-operation in the spirit of service is the need of the world.

We must advance into a more co-operative order and we must develop co-operative men to compose that order. Co-operation involves common standards and ideals, which in turn require a common character basis. And since character taps roots in religion, this national and international situation is a challenge to the Christian religion to pervade industry and international relationships with its ideals and character-making power. Since, as we have tried to suggest, the spiritual forces are the greatest in industry, we should see that the spirit of Christ prevails.

The spirit of the workers is industry's greatest asset or liability. Muscle power and mind power are tremendous factors, but the supreme factor is heart power.

To the thoughtful foreman it will be apparent that today the greatest thing in industry is not machinery or material or markets, but men, and that the greatest thing in men is not body or mind, but spirit; that while wages, hours and conditions—things material—may and must be



temporarily adjusted, those unseen things that affect permanently the spirit of men—attitudes, motives and relationships—must be converted; that human wisdom may be equal to adjusting wages, hours and conditions—things material—but superhuman power alone can convert attitudes, motives and relationships—things spiritual. To help realize this in our own nation is a part of the task and privilege of foremen. To help to make it world wide is the greatest achievement in which the Man next to the Men in American industry may have a part.

#### Invents Bleaching Method for Blue Cotton.

Mr. A. S. Roberts, southern representative of the American Aniline Products, Inc., was a caller at this office this week. It will no doubt be of interest to the cotton manufacturers as well as the cotton growers of the delta region to learn that Mr. Roberts has invented a method for the bleaching of Blue Bender, Blue Texas or Blue Stain cotton white. As every cotton buyer knows, the stain in this cotton is caused by glacial deposit in the alluvial soil in this particular region, and when the cotton is left in the boll too long after maturity it turns blue. Heretofore no one has been able to bleach blue stain cotton and the consequences are that it sells for from three cents to ten cents per pound less than the upland cotton of the same staple and strength. In the past most of this cotton has been exported to Czecho-Slovakia, England and the continent. Mr. Roberts

says that he is taking the matter up with Japan in an endeavor to sell his formula and method, but we can see no reason why such a good thing should not be kept in the good old U. S. A. Anyone wishing to communicate with Mr. Roberts may do so through this paper.

#### The Oriental Textile Industry.

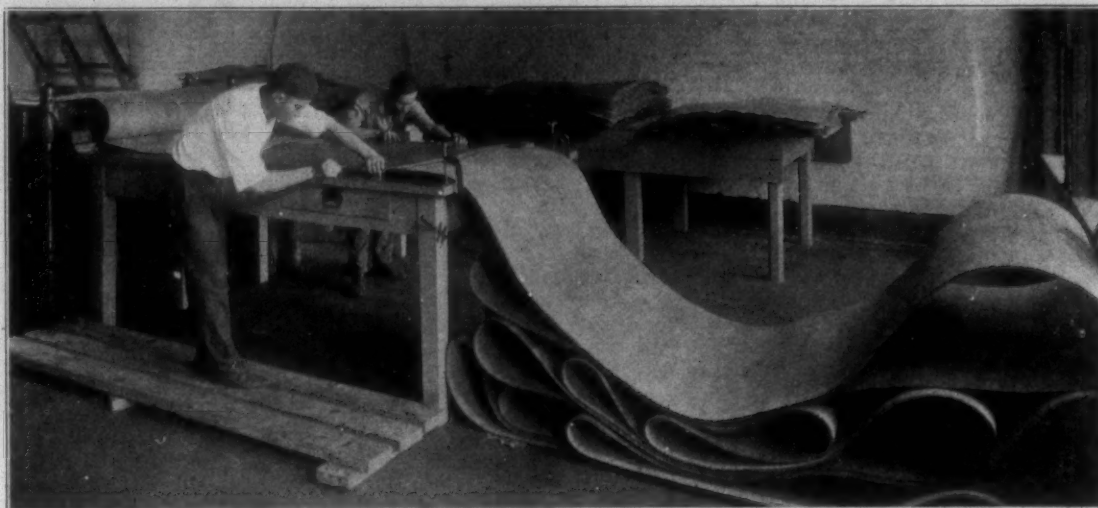
The Tokio newspaper Jiji says that the Japanese Spinners' Association reached an agreement early last month to curtail production for six months from June 15. The paper also comments at considerable length on the subject of cotton spin-

ning mills in China, which, it says, have not been hit as heavily as Japanese mills by the general trade depression and threaten to become a greater menace than ever to Japanese cotton spinning. The spindles at work in China are said to include 840,000 under Chinese management (340,000 in Shanghai and neighborhood and 500,000 in other localities), 250,000 under European management, and 340,000 under Japanese management, making a total of 1,430,000. Besides these there are 30,000 spindles at the Toyota Mill and 20,000 spindles at the Nikkwa Mill that were to be set to work, bringing the total up to 1,480,000.

The spindles in Japan aggregate 3,000,000, but of this number only 1,800,000 are actually at work, owing to the curtailment of production by 40 per cent. On the other hand the schemes for new mills in China include 300,000 spindles in Shanghai, and 1,170,000 in other localities—that is 1,500,000 in all, including Japanese schemes.

Those who have enough and to spare must help those who have not.

If we commit small faults without regret today, we shall commit greater ones tomorrow.



Photograph of a 39-inch three-ply main drive belt recently made by the McLeod Leather and Belting Company, Greensboro, N. C., for the Arcade Cotton Mills, Rock Hill, S. C.

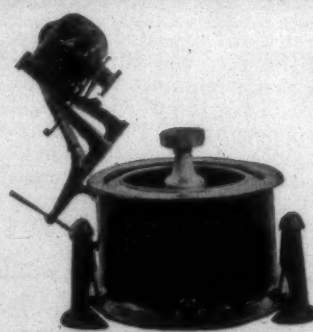
# HYDRO EXTRACTORS



Type B Motor Driven  
Self-Balancing

Any Production of Exceptional  
Merit Invites Imitation,  
But—

The "Hercules-Electric" Hydro Extractor is so far advanced in design, construction and proven performance, that though it may be copied or imitated, and while you may be offered extractors that look like the "Hercules-Electric" and are claimed to be just as good, yet that in itself will be the best assurance that the "Hercules-Electric" is an extractor of superlative qualities. Users call it "The Finest Extractor Made"



Only Hercules Extractors  
have Motors mounted on  
Tilting Bracket to Facilitate  
Removing Basket and  
Bearings

## East Jersey Pipe Company

New York Office  
T. A. Gillespie  
Gillespie Bldg.

Works  
Paterson, N. J.

New England Agent  
J. A. Butler  
Old South Bldg., Boston

Southern Agent  
E. S. Player  
Greenville, S. C.

Canadian Agent  
Whitehead-Emmans, Ltd  
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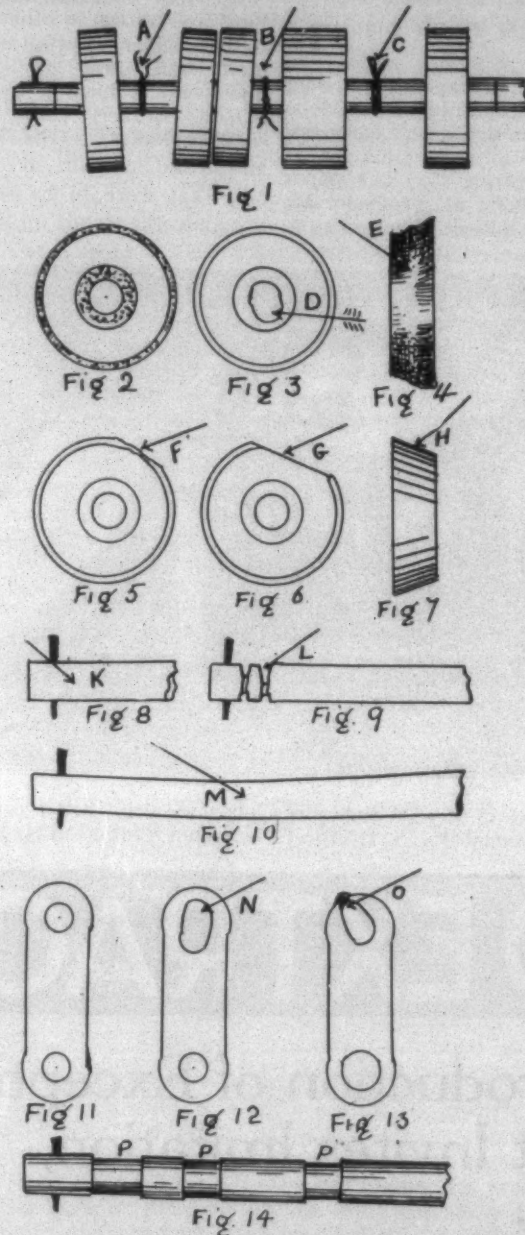
# LOOM FIXING

Written exclusively for Southern Textile Bulletin by "Old Fixer", a man who has had long & varied experience in this work

## 6—The Pattern Chain.

The harness and filling pattern chain constitutes that part of the loom which is often abused by the loom fixer resorting to the plan shown in Fig. 1 in order to overcome a defective condition in the chain. In a certain weave room where both plain and fancy check cotton goods were in process of weaving there were more miss-picks and double-picks produced than warranted. The cloth inspector had made numerous complaints about the condition of the cloth from one of the sections of looms as the looms of this section were making more filling imperfections than elsewhere. The fixer in charge had given considerable attention to the general running condition of his looms, but as events proved, he had overlooked the one chief cause of the trouble by failing to maintain the pattern chains on some of the looms in the proper condition. An inspection of the chain on one of the looms revealed the condition in Fig. 1. Evidently both the bars and the balls had become worn through long use and in order to support the risers and the sinkers in proper alignment the fixer had tied in pieces of double yarn as at A, B and C. While this method of taking up the wear of the parts served to tighten the balls in position, it also tended to force them to one side far enough to cause them to miss elevating the fingers in the head motion so that the knife failed to act and a harness intended for elevation would be dropped and a miss-pick followed.

The first move consisted in taking off all of the warp and filling chains found in this condition for the purpose of restoring the worn bars and balls with new ones. The next figures are given to show the condition in which some of the balls were found. Figure 2 is a ball in good shape, as it is not worn on the surface or in its bearing place on the bar. Figure 3 illustrates a ball with the bearing worn as at D while Fig.



4 shows still another form of defective chain ball which is bevelled off at E as a result of uneven wear against the finger of the head motion. We also found balls with the surface slightly worn off as at F, Fig. 5, and others with the surface quite prominently worn as at G, Fig. 6. Wear of this nature was due to the ball not turning on its bar, thereby presenting the same face to the action of the finger for considerable time. Balls were also found on which the face was worn off to the shape indicated at H, Fig. 7.

In fact there were balls of all manner of worn condition. In order that a loom fixer may do good work he must have the tools and equipment to work with. If a man is provided with too few tools and worn and broken equipments he is very liable to do as this fixer did and try to get along with patched up pattern chains. But in so doing he saves a little money for the mill in supplies but loses considerable by permitting his looms to weave imperfections in the goods.

Of course the box full of worn

balls were collected and condemned and then attention was given to the chain bars. So long as the chain bar end is even as at K, Fig. 8, the bar will do its work properly.

But when a chain bar gets worn at the ends as a result of the continual action of the links and the condition is as at L, Fig. 9, then we may expect a poor action on the part of the harnesses if a harness chain or the shuttle if a filling chain. The worn grooves in the bars will permit the entire pattern chain to elongate and often to the extent of making a miss in the revolution on the chain cylinder. All chain bars in this worn shape were sorted out and put one side for the junk pile. Also bars which were found to be bent as at M, Fig. 10, were selected for truing. It was not necessary to scrap bars bent like this specimen as a few blows with a hammer on the bar soon straightened it.

## Sifting Out the Poor Links.

Links of pattern chains like all other metallic parts of any type of machine must become more or less worn with constant use in process of time. A newly equipped mill has no cause to concern itself about worn parts of pattern chains for some years. But after a dozen or more years of steady employment on speedy looms, we must expect that certain parts will wear. The chain links are no exception to this law of wearing of metal so that when the links were inspected in the weave room under consideration it was seen that many had departed from the original form shown in Fig. 11 and had become worn after long service as at N, Fig. 12, or as at O, Fig. 13. When a link wears like either of these two samples it cannot carry the bar correctly. One end of the bar will reach the knives of the head motion before the other end and miss-picks will follow.

All worn links were picked out and arrangements made for a new supply. One chain bar which was found worn as at P, P, P, Fig. 14. These worn places were the result of long service with the balls turning constantly on the places. The balls would not receive the necessary elevation when on the worn places and would fail to raise the fingers of the head motion and miss-picks were produced. After removing all of the worn balls, sinkers, bars and links, and replacing them with new ones, the fixer on that section was in position to make up pattern chains free from the former defects and further trouble with imperfections due to worn pattern chains ceased.

A hermit is a deserter from the army of humanity.

The indolence of the soul is the decay of the body.

Republics end with luxury, monarchies with poverty.

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# Modern Standards For Industry

Stenographic Report of an Address Given by B. E. Geer at the Industrial Conference, Blue Ridge, N. C., July 30, 1921.)

Ladies and gentlemen, I have great sympathy with Mr. McDonald. If Mr. McDonald was nervous, I am worse than nervous. I want to give you a little bit of friendly advice. If this man, E. G. Wilson, of Y. M. C. A. fame, ever gets after you, if you want to save time, surrender. I gave all the reasons and excuses that were in the catalog that had been devised up to date by human ingenuity, and none of them availed. He was still on my track. I finally made a compact with him that I referred to last night. I said, "Wilson, I am no speechmaker, and here you are, trying to get me to assume a responsibility that I shrink from for many reasons." "Well," he said, "I will help you write that speech." He embarrassed me by sending that same speech to Mr. Towson, and lo and behold, this morning I find out that Mr. Leitch got an advance copy also. Now I think at least Mr. Wilson has paid a very fine compliment to his ability to write a speech if he thinks that it will go for several successive days at least twice a day. One of the greatest theologians that the South has ever produced I think is Dr. John A. Broughton. I thoroughly agree with him this morning. I have been periodically going out to get a little fresh air, in order that I

might strengthen myself for this task, but it seems to me at this moment that the walls are closing in on us. Now I shan't object if you feel the same way about it and run.

Robert Burns, beginning some lines that he wrote to a youthful friend, used these words:

"But how the subject theme may gang,

Let time and chance determine.

Perhaps it may turn out a sang,

Perhaps turn out a sermon."

Now I am sure when I get through, you are going to agree that these rambling remarks have been determined largely by time and chance. By no stretch can you put these remarks in the category of a song. I am not so sure but that when I get through you may say that I have preached a sermon.

The subject that has been assigned to me by Mr. Wilson is, "Modern Standards for Industry," the keynote of this whole conference, and that is why everybody up to the present has made my speech. It is human relationships, and I should rather, with Mr. Wilson's consent, change this topic slightly and call it, "Human Relationships in Industry." I might have selected or suggested a modification of the topic to something like this, "Capital and Labor; Is There a Common Point Where They Can Co-operate?" but

for one reason. I do not know how you feel about it, but there are some terms, especially certain contrasting terms, that we use very frequently, that I am getting mighty tired of. I wish that there was some way by linguistic gymnastics that we could get rid of this everlasting use of capital and labor. Why? Because nine-tenths of the people that use them do it as if they felt there was an inevitable conflict between the two, and they begin the discussion, it seems to me, with that premise, and I believe they are wrong. I wish, therefore, that we could substitute for them. There are other terms. There has been some reference to unions, and I am not going to say a thing except this: I wish I could never hear the word "union" again. There are terms that because of their historical connection have had odors. I am not saying that union is one, but I am saying that the experience of some people is that it is. I wish we could quit talking about unions. It carries an atmosphere of conflict. It carries an atmosphere of inability to co-operate. Now you know it, and I do, and no such atmosphere is justified. I am more convinced of that now that it has been my good fortune to attend this conference and I congratulate Mr. Wilson and I commend him in my own name and yours for the wonderful work that he is doing and for the efficient manner in which he

is working with the end in view of letting people find out that they can live together, and then teaching them how to live together.

Let us think first—(Now you see I am making Mr. Towson's speech and Mr. Leitch's. I am no speechmaker, so I had to take the one given to me. Twenty-four hours notice is not sufficient time for me to prepare an address. I don't much believe that twenty-four years will be.) Let us think about human relationships in general. Do you know that we have been talking here about personality? Do you know that there is no such thing as personality except when at least two people are associating themselves together? The students of psychology and ethics tell us that men are made persons, men are made individuals, men are made to have personality by the reaction of one man upon another. An isolated man—listen, when you think of a man that has not been reacted upon, or acted upon, by a man, when you think of him, isolating himself as an individual upon the summit of High Top and never coming into contact with anything, do you know you could not have a man? He could not have a character and he would not be a person. It seems to me that we ought to start this morning with that thought. Our whole object is to build up personalities, to develop character. There is not any other way under heaven by

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which it can be done except as men work together in a spirit of co-operation and good will. Any other spirit unmakes character, although it develops a personality that is ugly and repulsive. We have all heard the statement that a university is . . . and James A. Garfield on the other end of a log. Somebody said something like it anyway. Do you know what that means? It is the way of saying that you cannot make men except as at least two men associate with each other, and the kind of man, the quality of the man, the personality of the man, depend upon the kind of association. In our Sunday school lessons recently we have had a great deal about the Apostle Paul, perhaps one of the most wonderful men that ever lived in Christendom next to Jesus Christ Himself. If we in the consideration of that wonderful transformation that came to him, which had in it a supernatural element that I will admit whether you do or not, overlook Stephen, if we overlook the gathering together, the meeting of two men, then I think we have not

reached the real explanation of the Apostle Paul. I tell you, gentlemen, Paul was made because a man dared to be a man and stood squarely in his path, unmoved, and said, "If necessary, I will die," a thing that you and I have got to say. Stephen did die. The relation between Stephen and Paul is as much the relation of cause and effect as it is that your finger will be burned if you touch a hot stove. There is no other way under Heaven of building up men, except to live with them, and not practice aloofness.

Now, let us see a little about the history of human relationships. Here again I am going to say something of the same thing that you have already heard. All progress in human relationships is a record of evolution, growth, development from forced or involuntary association to voluntary co-operation, and I am justified in bringing this thought to you if for no other reason than this; that it is our encouragement. I tell you, gentlemen, when we face the actualities of business today, which in its last analysis, leaving out capital and labor, stressing nobody, is men; when we look ourselves squarely in the face and see the things that we have done and that we are doing and that we are not learning yet not to do, it is hard not to be depressed; but the history of human relationships is at least a bright spot, and I think enough of encouragement for you and for me. In the beginning there was a regime of force, of compulsion and violence. Development has been toward the recognition everywhere of mutuality of interest. At first, there was an atmosphere of inevitable conflict. Did you ever have it thrown in your face? The tendency which you and I can see is toward an atmosphere of good will. It was true in the family. Formerly men did not woo their wives; they stole them. Formerly men did not treat their children out of a spirit of good will; they owned them soul and body and treated them as if they did. The Spartan mothers and fathers could take their children out upon the mountains and expose them, and no man said nay nor could. Even in the Book of books, did you ever think about it? Abraham could take Isaac and carry him upon the mountain. God's hand was in it, and he did not slay him, but there is nowhere any suggestion in the Book that if he had he would have been brought to account. Force in the family, compulsion, even violence, were the rule. And so with the school. In former times they obeyed Solomon to the letter. They did not spare the rod because they thought it would spoil the child. The school teacher even in your time. I face men who went into the school room, and the school master was absolutely your dominator. He could have done anything he wanted to do up to the point of taking your life, and nobody would have said anything. That has changed. It was even true in the church. I can not go into it, but you know it. There was a time when a man's life was in the hands of his church, and they took it without conscience and certainly without accountability. That is changing, but it has not yet changed altogether. In fact, we

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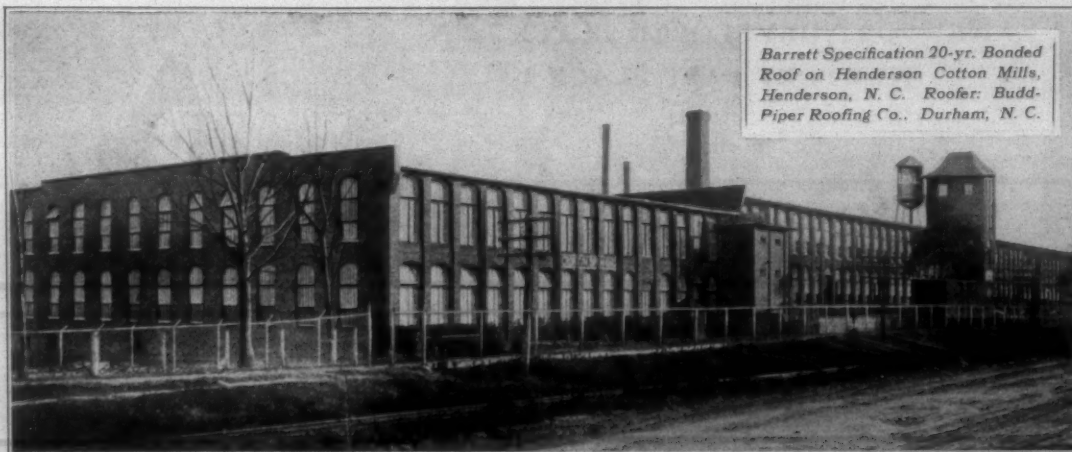
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have not reached perfection in any of these. What about the nations? My heavens, what have you and I gone through with in the last seven or eight years? Nothing in the world but an attempt on the part of one nation to establish force, barbarism, where it was intended that there should be co-operation and good will. You know this is our encouragement, as I said; we are living in a great day. I read a dispatch the other day in the newspaper, and immediately there flashed to my mind some words from Wordsworth. Wordsworth became at one time enamored of the spirit of the French Revolution. There was a new-born doctrine, and it certainly had its charm, its power. There was a new-born doctrine of liberty, equality, fraternity, and Wordsworth, with the thought that the world was going to be transformed almost overnight, that the steep of the hill would be reached in one climb, exclaimed:

"It is bliss in this dawn to be alive,  
(just to be alive)  
But to be young (in a time like  
this) is very Heaven."

I say to you, gentlemen, that I read in the paper day before yesterday a dispatch which made me say, "It is bliss, it is happiness to be alive today, but to be young and grow old with the changes that are coming, and coming rapidly, is in itself very Heaven." That wonderful President of ours, God bless him and hold up his hand, who dared face the nations of the world and say, "There shall be no more war. Let's come together." And Great Britain came, and France came, and China came, and, at last, Japan came; and you and I have not the slightest idea what a wonderful concession Japan made when she agreed to come. No wonder she hesitated. There are mothers all over this country, and you and I ought to join them to pray that the great God above, in Whom we live and move and have our being, shall seize the hearts and the minds and the consciences of these people when they come together and make it impossible that we shall ever have to go through such a degrading cataclysm. I tell you, gentlemen, if I do not give you any other message, let me bring you this: there is encouragement. Things are coming to pass.

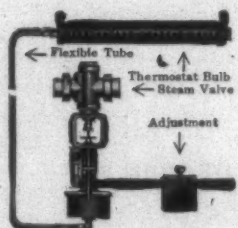
Now on some modern standards in industry. Here I have almost a feeling of despondency, because there is so little that I can say that is definite, but so much more that I can hope for. There is one book that I believe I have read every year. I started to say for twenty years. That is almost true. The title of it means nothing. The author, John Ruskin, had a happy facility of giving his books titles that would give you not the slightest idea of what the contents might be. In a little book, hardly more than an essay, entitled, "Unto This Last," he brings out this thought, and I am persuaded that my time will be taken when I get through with this. He divides the professions into five. Here they are: soldiers, physicians, pastors, lawyers, merchants. Now at first you will not see the wisdom of his divi-

sion, because he uses the term "merchant" in a very much broader significance than you and I do. We here are included in that term. He says the business of a soldier is to defend his community; the business of a physician is to keep his community in health; the business of a pastor is to teach the community; the business of a lawyer is to enforce justice; the business of a merchant is to provide food, raiment, shelter. But he goes further and says that there is a time when every one of those five people, if called upon, should be willing to die, and here is where he gets mighty close to you and me. It sounds mighty like the New Testament. I read an article the other day which said that when you started out tracing back this movement of unselfish service which is beginning to come forth, you can not get far back until you meet blood and sacrifice, and that is true. When shall a soldier die? Rather than leave his post in battle. When shall a physician die? Rather than leave his post in the midst of a plague. Isn't that fine? When shall a pastor die (and that I suppose under this term would include the school teachers)? Rather than teach people falsely. Fine. When should a lawyer die? Rather than countenance injustice. Now, when should a merchant die? Now I wonder if I can answer the question. Ruskin did, but I do not believe on the whole it would be satisfactory for me to give you his answer, because he did not understand then the conditions under which we are living, though what he said was true. When should a merchant die? Remember that first of all this term merchant is very inclusive, that we are narrowing its meaning for purposes of the question under discussion for those that direct the industries of the world, business men. That does not mean capital; it means everybody. If Ruskin is right, their business is primarily to provide for their community food and clothing and shelter. What should be their correct attitude of mind as compared with the soldier and the physician? Listen. In their mind the ending end of business should not be first, but human welfare. That is going to the wrong way. I am dealing in ideals. I am not expecting Mr. Towson to live up to the things I am saying today. We are so hedged about, but I tell you that there is not any business that you are connected with that has any justification for its existence unless the primary interest of that business is human welfare, is to help men and women. When you and I through selfishness or for any other reason place profits above service, then you have placed your business on a plane on which it can never succeed. Every industry rightly conceived should exalt the Christian ideal of service. Every business to be successful should create wealth for individuals. Sure, that is the business of a commonwealth, but in doing so its higher aim should be the service to the immediate community and to the world at large. I would dwell upon that, but for the fact that it has already been touched upon.

How are we going to move toward

## Why The Textile Industry Needs

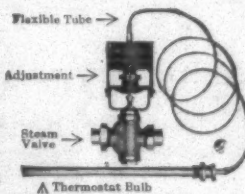
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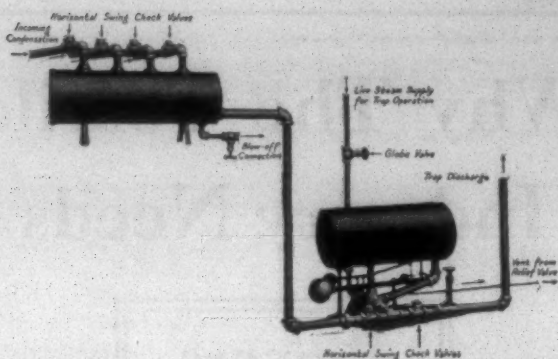
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this ideal? Friends, here is the heart. I have listened to a lot of discussion here last night and this morning and I have enjoyed it every bit, but I have said to myself, "We haven't reached the heart of the thing yet." We are working toward an ideal. Let no man think that there is anybody who feels that he has reached perfection. Every one of us must be satisfied with a certain amount of attainment, but how are we going to do it? I will tell you how. You have got to emphasize education. I am going to tell you the only thing that I can do for any man. I mean that counts. Mr. Towson last night was discriminating between the body and the spirit. This thing of simply getting food and raiment and shelter amounts to nothing as compared with the great things. Man is a spirit, and above all he is a spirit just as God is a spirit. I may be wrong, and if so I hope this whole house will rise up and put down the thing that I say, but I am going to tell you my own honest conviction. There is not but one thing when you emphasize the spirit of man, there is not but one thing you can do, and that is to teach him how to think for himself. You know our flag is beautiful, and we glorify it on the Fourth of July and on all other occasions, and it is right that we should, and we talk about democracy, democracy, democracy. Do you know that today the best minds in this country are raising a question as to whether democracy has not been weighed in the balance and found wanting? If that is true, then they say the reason of it is that the American people have not aroused themselves to the necessity of education of the people. My heavens, what are we doing? Go back to your state and see your provisions that are made for this, that and the other thing and compare it with what you have done for education in your state, and your head ought to hang in shame. The reason of it is this: that you and I actually are not interested enough to bring it about. You can not put in on somebody else. I say again, gentlemen, that there is not but one thing that I know of that you can do for any man, thinking of him as the spirit. All these other things are acts of mercy, food, raiment, clothing. If you will teach men how to think within the limits of the family, have you a notion that force and violence can live? If you teach men how to live within the limits of the nation, have you a notion that you and I can be subjected to the thing which tore the world to pieces for the last four or five years? Now, listen, I said, on the authority of other people, that democracy is on trial. It is. Welfare work. I was glad Mr. Towson said what he did about welfare. You know I am getting a little bit tired of that term, too. We have got the notion in the past that the way to lift men up is to superimpose upon them something. It can not be done that way. You can spend a million dollars in comfort, in your village, in buildings, in physical equipment, and yet if you are not working on a program that teaches every one to think for himself, if you do not mind this superstructure will totter and fall quicker than it otherwise would. Democracy. Listen, today hordes upon hordes, thousands upon thousands of people are in this country that came from the old world, without education, without knowledge of our traditions and ideals. They have spread out upon the whole of our Northland, uneducated. Gentlemen, unless that kind of thing is immediately met and squarely met, democracy is going to fail. You cannot have democracy where the masses cannot think for themselves. Why? Well, we think we have it in the South sometimes. One of the most discouraging things that a cotton mill executive has to deal with (now I am not going to touch and talk about the lack of education in the cotton mill villages. It is there all right.) one of the most discouraging things, is the demagogue. A few months before the election he comes into your village and with glossed lies undoes more than you can do in the balance of the two or four-year period. Now you know that is so. Teach those people how to think for themselves, and it will not happen. In passing I will say this: I wonder if that is the weakness of democracy, whether that is not the real weakness of the schemes that we are getting together and trying to impose upon the laborer. I will tell you. No scheme of democracy is going finally to succeed except as you teach and encourage the people to think for themselves, and only education can do it.

There was one other thought that I wanted to bring to your attention that we could use, and that is this (and I think you are going to think a little strange of it): I think that one of the weaknesses of industry, and I believe it is true in our Southland, is that we are giving more attention to production than we are to quality. Listen, there is not but one right attitude, and that is when you ship a bale of goods, you ship your own people. You ship their character. There is no greater moral stimulus than the consciousness of having done something well. Isn't that right? This mass production has almost wiped out the creative in industry. There is not but one thing I can think of that you can substitute, and that is absolute insistency upon quality, in order that people may love their work. You know love is the greatest artist in the world. It paints all the pictures. Love is responsible for all the sculpture there is in the world, and love, quality, the insistence upon quality, in order that people may love their work, will, in my judgment, do more than almost anything else.

Now, then, there is one other thing. You asked me to talk about modern standards for industry, and I am going to talk about some modern standards outside of industry just a minute, and I hope nobody will get mad. At least one of the fundamental errors of those people who are outside of industry, and whose business it is to talk about industry (now I am not talking about Mr. Towson and Mr. Wilson and Mr. Leitch), is, it seems to me, (and they do not intend to do it) that whenever they get to talking about capital and labor, in some way they always

(Continued on Page 31)



# Remedying Dyehouse Troubles

By W. C. DODSON, B. C.

## INTRODUCTION

Of all the dyestuffs used by the American Textile Industry, Sulphur Black is probably the most important. Its range of usefulness is so wide that it would be difficult to find a person in street dress who did not have on some article of clothing into the coloring of which Sulphur Black has not entered.

The first of the series of Sulphur colors was discovered in 1873 by two French chemists, Croissant and Bretonniere, who used as their intermediates Sodium Sulphide, Saw Dust and Bran. These materials were fused together and extracted with water. The result was a brown coloring matter that dyed cotton directly; giving a shade that was fairly fast to light and washing. Further experiment led to the development of Cachou de Laval; the first of the so-called Sulphur Colors.

Strange to say, it was not until 1893 that the second Sulphur Color made its appearance. It was a black, discovered by a chemist named Vidal, and has always borne the name of Vidal Black. The success of this color led to further investigation and today it is possible to secure practically any color desired. The notable exception to this is a Red. The nearest approach to a Sulphur Red being Sulphur Maroon.

This series of colors bears the name of Sulphur for the following reasons: Sulphur is a constituent of all these dyestuffs; Sodium Sulphide and Sulphur are largely used in their manufacture; and Sodium Sulphide is necessary in the dyeing process.

Of all the Sulphur Colors used, Sulphur Black is the most important.

## CHAPTER I

### SULPHUR BLACK ON HOSIERY

The Hosiery and Knit Goods Mills consume the greater part of Sulphur Black manufactured; particularly is this true of the South. Therefore this phase of Sulphur Black dyeing will be treated with first. However, before we begin the dyeing, we will consider the various types of machines used.

#### REVOLVING TYPE

**Iron Machine:** This type machine is one of the most common, as well as the most satisfactory. It is usually made with a capacity for 300 pounds of goods, though there are revolving machines that are built to handle 450 to 500 pounds. These machines, with their piping, gearing, storage tanks, etc., are familiar to most dyers. They are belt and gear driven, and are divided usually into three compartments. The dyeing, washing, and softening are all done in the one machine by utilizing a stock tank for the standing bath.

An exception to this rule is the big revolving type that consists of an iron cylinder, (constructed about as are those of the 300-pound machines); and two half cylinders. The latter are set in the dyehouse floor, and one contains the dye liquor while the other is used for washing and softening. The cylinder is lifted by an overhead air or electric hoisting device. This hoist is supported on metal tracks that run above the tanks or half cylinders. When lifted clear of the tank, the cylinder is moved over the dye tank, and lowered into it and loaded.

The cylinder has geared rims, just as the 300-pound machine has, and the gears mesh with the driving gears fastened on the tank. When the dyeing is completed, the cylinder is again lifted and then moved over and into the washing tank.

#### PADDLE WHEEL TYPE

**Wooden or Iron:** This type machine is rapidly being discontinued in the dyeing of sulphur black for although it produces good shades, it is generally of small size, and is extremely hard to unload. No doubt all dyers are familiar with it, so we will only say that it consists of a semi-circular tub or tank with a belt-driven paddle that agitates the water and the goods during dyeing and washing processes.

The larger paddle wheel machines, however, have been made of iron, and consist of the tank, a perforated iron basket that fits inside the tank, and a paddle wheel that can be moved from over the tank. The basket is loaded and lowered into the tank. The dye is put in and when the dyeing is finished, the basket is hoisted from the liquor by an overhead hand or air hoist, and moved over into a second tank for washing. All dyeing machines derive their heat from either open steam jets, or closed steam coils.

#### CIRCULATING MACHINES

These machines will handle up to 450 pounds of goods and are constructed and operated as follows: There are two rectangular or box shaped tanks, one of iron and one of wood. There is also a perforated iron basket that fits into these tanks, and an overhead hoist to handle the basket.

The goods are placed in the two compartments of the basket, the doors are closed and fastened, and the basket hoisted and moved over and into the dyeing tank. In the end of each of the two tanks are propellers that, in revolving, circulate the liquor or water, through the goods. These propellers reverse automatically, throwing the liquor over the top and sucking it from the bottom, or just the opposite of this. When the dyeing is finished, the basket is lifted and placed in the wooden or wash tank.

To unload all the hoisted types, the basket is raised and placed over the desired spot. Then the bottom, which is hinged, is allowed to open by releasing catches, thus dumping the goods at once. The above general descriptions cover all the important types familiar to the author, and they are given in the belief that they will hold some little interest for the thoughtful dyer.

## CHAPTER II

### STANDING BATHS

In dyeing sulphur black what is known as a standing bath is kept. This standing bath is possible for the reason that all of the dye placed in the machine is not absorbed by the goods. In order to make the dyeing as economical as possible this unabsorbed portion of the dye is kept until the next dyeing, thus deriving its name of standing bath.

It has been found by many experiments and trials, that to produce a standing bath of any certain percentage, it is first necessary to begin the dyeing with approximately one-third more dyestuff than is necessary in the standing bath.

(Continued on Page 27)

# WALLS

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# Many Attend Blue Ridge Conference

The Southern Industrial Conference held at Blue Ridge, N. C., last week was well attended by representatives from all of the leading industries of the South, including textile, lumber, steel and iron, mining, shipbuilding, tobacco, furniture, paper making, oil and a number of others. The largest representation was from the textile industry.

There has probably never been a conference held when any better speeches were made and the theme followed any more closely than at this one. The only criticism heard was the limited amount of discussion and arrangements will be made next year to have sectional conferences in the forenoon when common problems may be discussed and then hold general conferences in the afternoon and evening.

Homer L. Ferguson, president of Newport News Shipbuilding Company, Newport News, Va., was prevented from attending and Roy C. Wright, editor Railway Age, of New York delivered an address on "The Industrial World Today."

Mr. McWane of Birmingham, who led the discussion after Mr. Wright's address, said: "As executive of an industrial establishment at Birmingham, I came to Blue Ridge to get light and inspiration in a very difficult and trying time. I am very glad I have had the privilege of hearing this address this afternoon, and it has done me good. I want to say that this is a difficult and trying time for industry. In a conference not long ago I made a little talk and said to the men who were present, 'This is a time when the boss is earning his money.' There has never been a time in industry

when we have had so many questions of policy to settle. There is a new problem confronting us every hour. Mr. Towson said to me last night when he shook hands with me, that he was glad for us to come here from the industrial world, that he wanted to get the industrial atmosphere. I told him I did not know whether they wanted to get the industrial atmosphere right now or not. I told him a little story I am going to tell you, because I want to use it for the lesson that is in it. Two Jews were discussing the question of whether there was a hell or not. One said, 'Well, if there isn't any hell, where has business gone?' There is danger of business going that way today unless we are wise. There has never been a time in industry when there was so much need of a high determination of purpose, or a spirit of determination to do whatever comes to hand, or to do right, as God gives it to us to see the right. I noticed as Mr. Wilson asked for the different classes of men to stand up that there were a number of executives, a larger number of foremen, overseers, and that there were some workmen. I am mighty glad to see those workmen here. As I listened to this excellent address of Mr. Wright, I thought this way: that there has never been a time that called for more wisdom, more patience and more calm, deliberate judgment on the part of the executives, foremen and overseers, workmen and everybody concerned, in industry, than this time. We are living in a grand and fruitful time. Now I think the spirit in which we ought to enter these meetings here ought to be a spirit of open-minded-

ness, a desire to know the truth. This is not a time for any of us to be dogmatic. In this day we have so many voices telling us which way to go, it is time to sit steady in the boat, and do some thinking for ourselves. A good business man some time ago gave me this advice, and I have never forgotten it. I have forgotten it at times, and all the big mistakes I have ever made, have been made when I have forgotten it. "In business matters always act on your own judgment, not that some other fellow does not know as much as you do, not that you are not to seek counsel from other people, but," he said, "in the final analysis, you decide a matter for yourself. You know yourself, you know your business, and your limitations, and you have to decide for yourself. In other words, do not let somebody talk you into something that you know is against your judgment." If you do that thing because it is his judgment and not yours, you are going to make a mistake. If I am to work out a thing in my industry it ought to be because I am sold to it. I am going to do it, until I am sold to it. This is a time that calls for patience, patience with the other fellow. There must be patience with the foremen and with the workmen. The workmen and the foremen must be patient with the executives. We do not know exactly what the outcome may be, but we do believe that the thing is going to work out well in the end, and that every man will see, as God gives us to see, the light, and I am going to live up to that. I am going to do the best I can, do my duty by my business associates, and to those

who are under me. I am an optimist, I believe that tomorrow will be a better day than today, and that the next day is going to be a still better day. I do believe that sometimes things have to get a little worse before they get a little better."

The address for the Friday evening session was by Charles R. Towson, and is printed in full on page 7 of this issue. Following Mr. Towson's speech the question was asked: "How is business?" and according to reports from all present business in the South today is about 80 per cent of normal.

In commenting on this report Mr. Towson said:

"I came down from the upper country with a great depression growing out of the consciousness of the industrial conditions as they have been reported. Are you disguising the industrial condition in the South? I have been a little jarred by what you have said to me today. One delegation here was cut in half, and only half was able to be present because of the fact that their factory is working up to the limit. This sounds like a dream. I have not found a single delegation here who has said that they are working very much under capacity. I have not asked all of you. But I have been utterly surprised at the conditions as I have sensed them from what you have said."

B. E. Geer, of Greenville, S. C., in discussing business conditions, said: "Business is better in the South than it is in the East. I am talking about the textile. I think the reason for that is that the business is coming our way (in regard to the textile. I

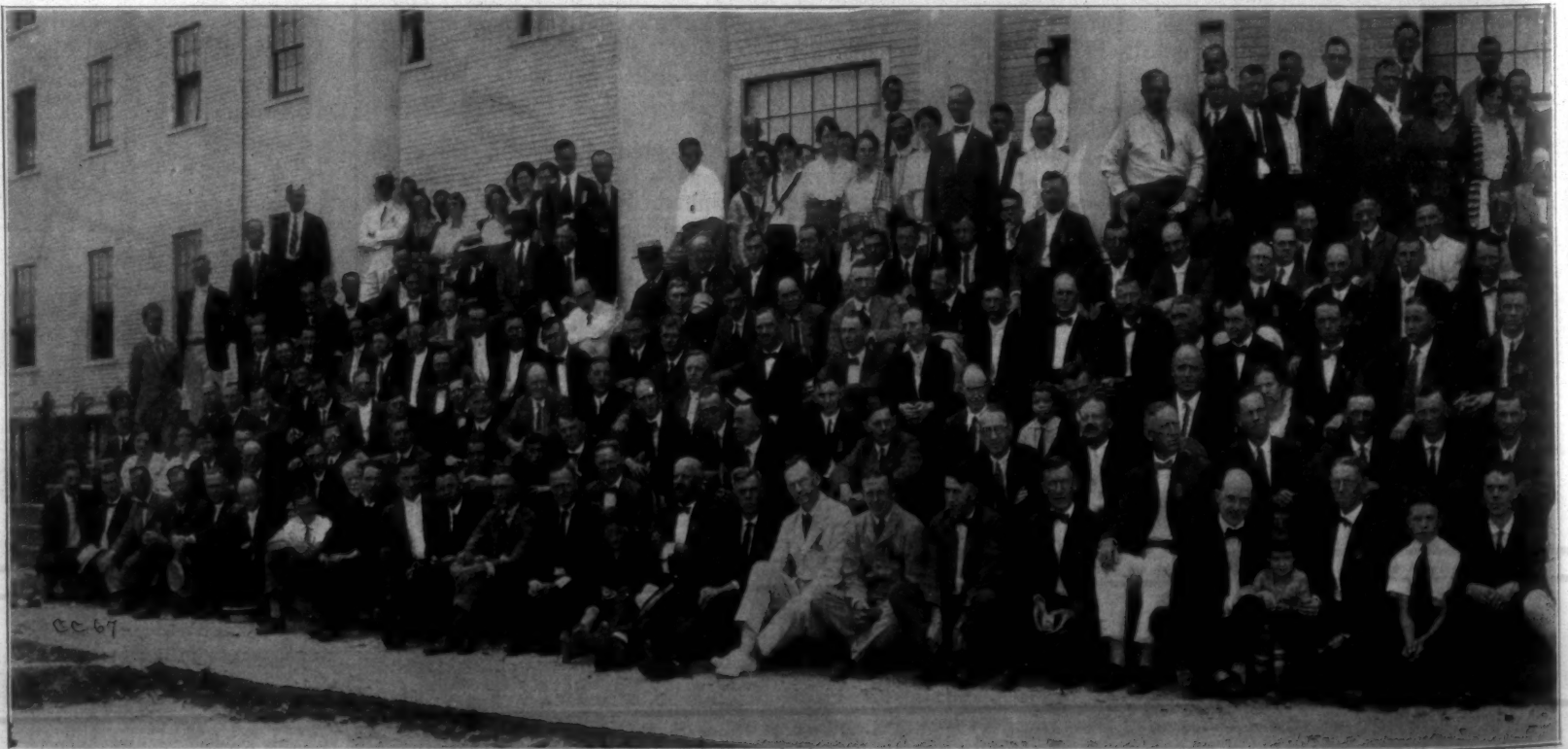


Photo of Delegates Attending Southern Industrial



believe that the most content labor in the world is in the South. I want to make a preliminary announcement. I am on this program tomorrow as you know. One of the conditions on which I went on the program was that Mr. Wilson should write the speech. He did it, but sent Mr. Towson a copy of it.

"While Mr. Towson was talking about conditions, and congratulating us, as he was on the conditions in the South, this thought came to me, especially with reference to the textiles. I think the textile business is coming our way. I was thought to be about three parts crazy (I think my friends ran the percentage up at least that high) about three or four years ago when I made the prediction that there was going to be a cessation of building cotton mills in the East and North and that the next great building would be in the South. I will tell you why I thought so. You will say it is because labor is cheaper in the South. I haven't got that in the back of my head. In the first place whether labor is cheaper or not in the South is doubted when everything is considered. I will tell you why; because the best labor, in efficiency, in contentment, the best labor in the world is in the South. I have charge of a mill, some of you may have been in it. A gentleman from the East was in that mill not long ago. Conditions in that mill are conditions that exist pretty generally everywhere. He told me that he was one of the fussiest manufacturers in the East. His friends had also told me that. I do not know what they meant by the fussiest, unless he was extremely particular about everything. Quality is personality. When he came out he said, and I believe he could have said nothing that would have given me the same thrill and the same joy; he said: 'I believe that is the finest

lot of help I ever saw in my life.' He had been an Eastern manufacturer in one of the best known Eastern mills for over 40 years. We have a great heritage here, the people in industry, and that is the fact that we all speak the Anglo-Saxon language. This is a great joy. In this same mill that I managed, sat in the audience a woman who was my own cousin, my mother's sister's daughter, and I tell you that notwithstanding the fact that by some fortune she may have looked up to me, and thought I had gone beyond her in happiness, and contentment without which nothing is worth anything, she surpassed me."

L. W. Clark, general manager of Carolina Cotton and Woolen Mills, said: "Speaking for our group of mills, employing about 800 people, will say that since the first of the year, we have operated about 90 per cent, and some of the mills nearby have operated about 100 per cent. There is greater interest on the part of the employees today than we have had for the last three or four years. That is true I think all over the cotton industry. Of course, where the mills are operating on slack time, there is a tendency to make the job last a little longer. Our production has been better, the interest of the operatives has been better, and the feeling of co-operation between the management and operatives has been better than we have ever seen. Speaking for the colored goods industry, our mills which as some of you know are located in the northern part of the State, we are about 25 miles from Danville, where they have large mills. Since the first of the year, and practically for about twelve months, the Dan River Mills, our own mills and those at Greensboro, employing something like 15,000 people, have been working practically full time. I am speak-

ing for the colored goods."

A delegate from Columbus, Ga., reported: "Most of the mills are running practically full time except one or two, but the colored goods situation in Columbus is not as good as it seems to be in North Carolina. Columbus is operating about 80 to 90 per cent."

Mr. Towson said: "I made 3,500 miles not long ago, in 19 states in the Southwest and South, and even at that time when it was bluer than it has been in recent days, I found much of what you are saying here. This is a fine time in our industrial history to assess our conditions if we we know that that assessment if stated in terms that command confidence it will become an asset. I do not think any finer thing that can go out from this conference than confidence in business. What about the workers in the Southern country. Suppose I were a representative of organized labor, and were to come and look you in the face, and listen to you. What do you suppose my emotions would be. Would I raise any question about the conditions that you describe. Would I say that you are not right, in your estimate that there is as much good will and co-operation, or would I say that there is more dissatisfaction than you know? Is that a safe line of thinking for us to dwell upon for a moment? Is there more antagonism between employer and employee, or more a spirit of distrust."

Mr. Moore, of Petersburg, Va., said: "We have never had a strike in our plant. We have worked about 1,000 people. We now are working about 400. I attribute that to allowing a fellow in the plant figure that we are interested in him other than what we are getting out of him. That spirit prevails in our plant, and therefore we have a very kindly spirit among our help. As the em-

ployment manager I am always interested. They come and sit down and talk with me about their troubles, little and big, and all of them feel that we are interested in them. Therefore when we have a body of men working for us, we have a contented body of men. We try to make all these people feel that we have confidence in them. If you get people to believe that you have confidence in them, and that you trust them, you know that they will do more for you. I believe that our friend told the truth about the general conditions of the working people in the South. They are more satisfied than any other people on God's earth."

Miss Morris, employment agent for Tubize Artificial Silk Corporation at Hopewell, Va., said: "Two years ago I went back to my home town, to take a position with a closed union shop. My home town is in Tennessee and I had been on the job about a month. I thought I would go out and see a big cotton mill I remembered as a child. I remembered what terrible looking people they were. I saw the manager, but he would not let me see the inside of the plant. I came out about ten minutes to six, when they were leaving the plant, after their day's work. I found the people were better than I had remembered as a child, but they were still not very high grade of working people. They were the poorer class. The manager told me that he had never had labor troubles. A month after that he had a strike, and about 10 of his girls came to me to get a job. I told them that I could not give them a job, because I was full up, but as I had openings would take on some of them, as I needed them. I took on ten in two weeks. After that inside two months, they tried to get back their em-

(Continued on Page 26)



Conference at Blue Ridge, N. C., July 29-31, 1921



# THE QUESTIONNAIRE—Weaving

Discussions on weaving are always interesting and instructive. We wish all our readers could look over the replies we have on this subject and hope each one will take time to read the epitome of the answers give this week to the first list of questions.

We are also giving a number of the questions sent in by weavers and believe every weaver will find it pleasant and instructive to try to answer them. These questions were not asked by weavers but all come from prominent overseers and superintendents and are not catch questions. They are questions that are common to nearly all weavers and the proper solution of them would be found valuable to those who asked them and hundreds of others.

We have had a number of comments and feel that the Questionnaire is going to be a success and that much information is going to be distributed in this way. The Southern Textile Bulletin is anxious to act as a clearing house for any practical problems and questions.

Numbers of the replies returned contain answers to all the questions and never ask a question. Now we feel that every mill man in the South could ask dozens of good questions on matters where a difference of opinion exists. Can't we expect a large number of questions during the next week.

(10-W) With the Hopedale Batteries and No. 2 thread cutters, what is best to overcome filling breaking on change? Also filling not being cut from cloth? Cutter fails to catch filling perhaps a dozen times in 50 yards of cloth; at all other changes it works nicely. When it fails double filling shows in cloth.

(11-W) Which is the most economical in the long run: have the loom fixer hunt up the overseer or second hand for every supply part or trust the loom fixer to get them?

(12-W) When running on plain sheeting: (a) What is the best way to fix up the sizing? (b) What heat should the slashers be kept at? (c) What is the production per week on a weave room having 340 looms on plain sheeting?

13-W) How often should pick gear be gone over and reset?

(14-W) What should be the speed of fan on slasher to get best results?

(15-W) In a weave room running on equal quantities 4.00, 4.50, and 5.00 yard sheeting, 21½'s warp, 24's filling, looms Lowell plain, 36-inches wide, 164 picks per minute: (a) What number of pounds per loom per week is a fair average of filling required?

(b) Warp? (c) What number of pounds per set, per week is a fair average of hard waste? (d) Soft waste? (e) What is the correct temperature to keep the size box?

(16-W) What is your biggest loss in weave room which is least noticed by weavers?

(17-W) If slasher is putting on 18 per cent size and 5 per cent is knocked off by looms, how would you figure the loss cost per year?

## Questions.

On the blanks below list any questions you would like to have answered and we will endeavor to get the opinion of Southern mill men on them.

Carding

Spinning

Weaving

Finishing

Power

Other questions

Fill in all the blanks in which you are interested, sign your name and address below, tear out the page and mail to Southern Textile Bulletin, Charlotte, N. C.

Name

Mill

Position

Address

## Answers to Questions on Weaving.

The answers to questions on weaving have not been so numerous, but are unusually interesting and should be further discussed. We would be glad to have some good weavers write us articles to use on this page going into details on the questions on weaving. This would be interesting to other mill men and many good suggestions would be brought out.

On the question: "How many looms on 36-inch print cloth should a loom fixer be able to care for?" The answers ran from 80 to 100, most of them being 90. One man said, "Good fixer 100, average 80."

"What is the average life of a check strap?" Answers were: "We



are getting five months," several say "six months," several "eight months," some "six to eight months," one "six months and by adding short piece of leather will run twelve months," one man says "check strap of good material, properly adjusted, will run twelve months." We think this is quite a variety of answers and many are using more straps than necessary.

The best way to mix sizing compounds according to answers received is as follows:

"Put starch in water, run paddles to dissolve for 30 minutes, then add other compounds, boil for 60 minutes, keep at boiling point until used."

"Fill kettle and put in starch and stir 15 minutes before admitting steam, then turn on steam and as soon as water gets warm (about 100 degrees F.) put in other size materials, and cook until done, usually about one hour."

"Starch should be cooked at least one hour. Gum Tragacoll 30 minutes in a separate kettle. Do not mix Gum Tragacoll until starch has cooked 30 minutes."

"Run size kettle as full as desired with cold water, put in starch according to condition. Dissolve starch in water, then add compound or other softeners."

These four answers are about the same as others received and are given by men considered good weavers.

Some of the causes of variation of size on work are given as follows: "Size running low in boxes, condensed steam thinning size," "irregularity in filling slasher size box and steam condensing," "uneven temperature in size box," "letting size run low in boxes and steam on cylinder" and "penetration (too much to this question to answer in a sentence)."

What is life of good shuttle? Answers were: Several "12 months," "about ten months," "have run draper job with average of 12 months," "on medium weight, 8 months," "on 40-inch loom, 30's yarn, 64x60 goods, if properly adjusted, will last twelve months," "the Shambow shuttle will average twelve months."

Most all are agreed that the belting giving the nearest ideal drive on automatic looms is two-inch single waterproof leather belt with drive from underneath. One reply is: "I prefer tight and loose pulled under drive, two-inch single belt of a good grade leather." Another is: "Good grade of oak tanned leather, waterproofed, cement lapped, two inches wide. Underneath drive."

The best speed for 40-inch automatic loom according to answers received is 156. The replies were 150, 156, 160, 160, 160, 156, 150, 150. One man says: "It depends very largely on the construction of the goods; 80x80, 4.00 yard goods, 156 picks per minute; 64x60, 5.35 yard goods, 160 picks per minute."

The answers were varied and only a few answered the following question: "If the cost per yard for weaving at Mill No. 1 is .0220 and the cost per yard at Mill No. 2 is .0053, what per cent higher is the cost per yard at Mill No. 1 than Mill No. 2?" One man says 76 per cent. Another says 415 per cent. Another says 315 per cent. Another says: "Assuming there are only two yards of goods, one yard costs .0220 the other yard costs .0053. The two together cost .0273. The average cost per yard is .01365. Then what per cent of .01365 is .0020? 161 per cent."

In the question 2-W on average production there seems to have been an error although some have answered the question and the principle is correct, even though there was an error in the figures given. One of the answers follows:

Example:

$160 \times 60 \times 55$

$36 \times 62$  = 236.55 Constant for loom speed of 160 picks per minute.

$236.55 \div 60$  = 3.942 cuts per loom per week of 55 hours.

$3.942 \times 300$  = 1182.6 cuts for 300 looms for 55 hours had they run that long

$1182.6 \times 15$  = 322.4 cuts for 300 looms for 15 hours running 100 per cent.

55

$236.55 \div 56$  = 4.224 cuts per loom per week of 56 pick goods.

$4.224 \times 300$  = 1267.2 cuts for 300 looms for 55 hrs. had they run that long.

$1267.2 \times 95$  = 2188 cuts for 95 hours 100 per cent production.

55

$2188 \text{ cuts} + 322.4 \text{ cuts} = 2510.4$        $563 + 2010 = 2573$ .

$2573 \div 2510.4$  = 102.4 per cent production.

Another answer is as follows:

300 looms, 15 hours produced 563 cuts = 34906 yards = 7.53 yards per loom per hour.

300 looms, 95 hours, produced 2010 cuts = 124620 yards = 4.37 yards per loom per hour.

Now to get the production based on a 55-hour week.

$300 \text{ looms} \times 7.53 \text{ yards per loom per hour} \times 55 \text{ hours} = 124245$  = production in yards for 300 looms in 55 hours.  $124245 \div 62 = 2004$  = production in cuts for 300 looms for one week of 55 hours.

In like manner  $300 \times 4.37 \times 55 = 72405$  yards for 300 looms in 55 hrs.  $72405 \div 62 = 1163$  cuts = production in cuts for 300 looms in 55 hours.

Then the total cuts for 600 looms in 55 hours =  $2004 + 1163 = 3167$ .

64/60, 300 looms, 169%. 64/56, 300 looms, 92%.  $169 + 92 = 261$ .

$261 \div 2 = 130\frac{1}{2}\%$ , average.

Of course any one knows it is impossible to get 169% unless the looms were stripped of the stock of cloth on them. However the above calculation is the correct way to figure the average production.

You will notice to get the average percentage I only had to add the two percentages together and divide by two. Because each style had the same number of looms on it, namely 300. Now if the 64/60 had 200 looms on it and the 64/56 had 400 looms you would have to get the average percentage in this way:

$64/60, 200 \text{ looms} @ 169\% = 33800$ .  $64/56, 400 \text{ looms} @ 92\% = 36800$ .  
 $200 \text{ looms} + 400 \text{ looms} = 600 \text{ looms}$ .  $33800 + 36800 = 70600$ .  
 $70600 \div 600 = 117\%$ .

#### Tests for Fastness of Dyes Are Devised for Use of Textile Trade by German Commission.

In order to make uniform the requirements and forms of the German textile industry regarding fastness of colors under all possible conditions of the everyday life, a so-called "Echtheitskommission" was appointed some time ago in order to devise tests by which grades of fastness of textile dyes can be judged.

The recommendation which embodies the tests are as far as known the most complete series of tests for fastness of dyes against washing, scouring, ironing, rubbing, perspiration, laundering, sun, salt water, etc., for cotton, wool and silk. While under present conditions these norms for judging fastness may not be observed in all respect throughout Germany, the official character of the committee as well as the thoroughness of its study of the field will make these norms of undoubted authority in the textile field.

Because of their thoroughness inasmuch as they cover every conceivable circumstance under which colored textiles may be exposed to some color-fading influence, these German norms are given below.

In order to make laboratory experimental conditions as near as possible similar to that found in the textile trade, this German commission had taken under experimentation a number of such dyes as were found to be used in most instances by the manufacturers of textiles.

In judging fastness of cotton goods, the following (German) dyes were experimented with: 15 per cent Chicago blue 6B; 1 per cent methyl blue BG; 1 per cent indoin blue R; 20 per cent kriogen violet 3R; 2½ per cent benzo pale red 8BL; 9 per cent hydron blue; 8 per cent kriogen black; 25 per cent indanthrene blue.

#### Washing and Boiling Test for Fastness of Colored Cottons.

For testing the fastness of dyes in colored cotton fabrics, the latter were braided with equal amount of boiled out (unfinished) white cotton fabric of equal count and immersed in water with a volume 50 times that of the braided cotton.

One test for washing consisted in adding two grams of Marseilles soap to each liter of water in which solution the braided cotton was bathed at 40 degrees centigrade for 30 minutes; after this the cotton was taken out and squeezed out in the hand and thrown back in the bath, this being repeated 10 times in succession; the cotton was then rinsed in pure cold water and dried.

The following two grades of fading were established as norms to the above washing test:

1. Dyed cotton slightly faded,

white cotton colored;

2. Dye of colored cotton fast, white cotton unaffected or only very slightly colored.

The other boiling test for colored cotton (with white cotton) consisted in adding five grams of Marseilles soap as well as three grams of carbonate of soda to each liter of the above mentioned water bath in which the braided cotton was boiled for a half an hour; the bath then was cooled down to 40 degrees centigrade and the cotton left immersed in it for another half hour, after which it was squeezed 15 times as above.

For this boiling test the following two grades of fastness were established as norms:

1. Dyed cotton fades considerably, white cotton only slightly colored.

2. Color of dyed cotton remains unchanged, white cotton only slightly colored.

#### Rinsing Tests in Cold Water for Colored Cotton.

The dyed cotton is braided with half its weight of white wool and white silk and immersed in water having a bulk 40 times that of the fabrics, for one hour at 20 degrees centigrade; the braid is then squeezed out and dried at the prevailing temperature.

Norms of fastness for the above rinsing test of cotton with wool:

1. With single rinsing as described above, color of dyed cotton somewhat faded, bleeding over white wool and silk;

2. With single rinsing color of dyed cotton does not show any fading and white wool and silk remain unaffected;

3. After rinsing (as described above) three times in changed water no change in color of dyed cotton or white wool and silk is observed.

For another rinsing test dyed wool is braided with half its weight of washed white wool fabric and immersed in water 40 times the bulk of the braid for 12 hours at 20 degrees centigrade, then squeezed and dried in the open air.

Norms of fastness for this rinsing test of colored wool with white wool:

1. With single rinsing the color of dyed wool faded and bled over the white wool;

2. With single rinsing dyed wool and white wool show no change;

3. After rinsing (as described above) three times in changed water, the color of dyed wool is not faded and white wool is not affected or only colored in spots.

The fastness of the dye in rubbing test was established by stretching an unfinished bleached cotton fabric on the index finger and rubbing it hard against the dyed fabric

(Continued on Page 23.)



# Virginia Iron, Coal and Coke Company

Miners, Manufacturers and Shippers of

## COAL AND COKE

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Steam and Domestic Coal



**TOMS CREEK**

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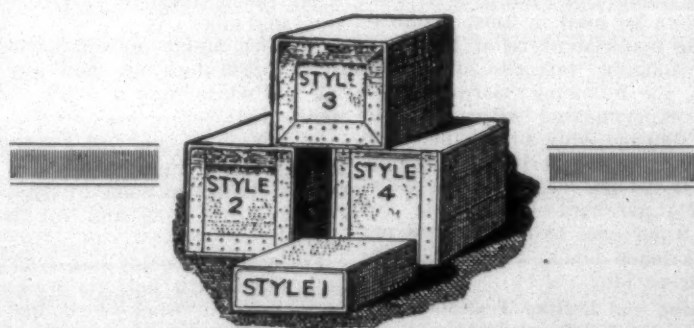
**Looney Creek**

Steam and Gas Coal  
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**Address: J. F. HUNTER, General Sales Agent**

# Wooden Packing Cases



These boxes are built of timber taken from our own lands, in four styles as shown; present a neat appearance, and are made to carry heavy loads.

*We Solicit a Trial Order*

**White Pine, N.C. Pine, Poplar, Oak and Chestnut**

*We also manufacture Kiln-Dried and Dressed Lumber. Mill Work—Ceiling, Flooring & Mouldings*

## Hutton & Bourbonnais Co.

Drawer 330

**HICKORY, N. C.**

# Personal News

J. W. Cannon of Concord, N. C., has gone to Hot Springs, Ark., for a six-weeks visit.

W. P. Mangum has been appointed master mechanic for the Cabarrus Cotton Mills, Kannapolis, N. C.

C. H. Storey has resigned the position of overseer of cloth room at Judson Mills, Greenville, S. C.

Lewis H. Beck has been appointed general manager of the Tolar-Hart Mills, Tarboro, N. C.

Harold H. Baker has been appointed superintendent of the Lauderdale Mills, Meridian, Miss.

C. L. Upchurch has resigned as superintendent of the Lauderdale Mills, Meridian, Miss.

J. C. Hope is now overseer of carding at Gray Manufacturing Company and Parkdale Mills, Gastonia, N. C.

R. F. Gardner from Albemarle, N. C., is now second hand in spinning at Parkdale Mills, Gastonia, N. C.

R. B. Riddle has recently resigned as overseer of carding at Maginnis Cotton Mills, New Orleans, La.

I. F. Cunningham from Selma, Ala., is now overseer of spinning at Maginnis Cotton Mills, New Orleans, La.

Frank E. Heymer has resigned as superintendent of the Egan Yarn Mills and Piedmont Mills, Egan, Ga.

Lewis Williams, from Pelham, Ga., has accepted position as master mechanic at Elk Cotton Mills, Dalton, Ga.

T. J. Digby, Jr., has accepted the position of overseer of weaving at Lancaster Cotton Mills, Lancaster, S. C.

A. C. Revels, from the Lawrence Cotton Mills at Durham, N. C., is now overseer of spinning in Marlboro Cotton Mill No. 3, at McColl, S. C.

Thomas Pruett has been promoted from overseer of spinning to assistant superintendent of Marlboro Mill No. 3, McColl, S. C.

J. B. Horton has resigned as overseer of carding at Gray Manufacturing Company and Parkdale Mills, Gastonia, N. C.

J. N. Pharr has resigned as overseer of spinning, spooling and warping at Martel Manufacturing Company, Egan, Ga. He is succeeded by T. A. Drake.

J. L. Brannan, who has been connected with the Atlanta Textile Company, Huntsville, Ala., for a number of years, has accepted a position as superintendent of Navarro Manufacturing Company, Corsicana, Texas.

W. A. Reid has resigned as superintendent of Pelham Division, Consolidated Textile Corporation, Pelham, Ga., to become superintendent of Piedmont Mills and Egan Yarn Mills, Egan, Ga.

M. D. Leslie, formerly overseer cloth room at Grendel Mill No. 2, Greenwood, S. C., has accepted position as overseer of weaving at Calhoun, Ga.

James A. Walker has become Southern sales manager for the Johnson Belting Company of New York. Mr. Walker was formerly a salesman for this company, and has had many years' experience in the business of manufacture and repair of leather belting.

## M. M. Courtney Dead.

M. M. Courtney, aged 68, a prominent cotton manufacturer and merchant of Lenoir, N. C., died at his home in that city recently following a long illness. Since organization of the Lenoir Cotton Mills in 1900 he had been president of that concern. For many years he was a trustee of Davenport College, at Lenoir. His wife and 11 children survive him.

## Weaver Killed at Pelzer.

Struck by the tongue of a two-horse wagon which was passing the automobile in which he was riding, Tom Carpenter, 42, a weaver at Pelzer Mill, Pelzer, S. C., was instantly killed near Greenville. The automobile was occupied by six men. As it passed another car the auto ran into the team, the tongue crashing into the middle of the car.

## Little Boy Drowns.

Charlie Daniels, 11-year-old son of Mr. Daniels, a picker room employee at Chesterfield Manufacturing Company, Petersburg, Va., was drowned last Sunday afternoon in the big new mill pond of the company. He was in with some men who cared for him but was sent out. He evidently decided to return to the water and when he reached the deep water was drowned, being unable to swim. No one saw him come back into the water. He was soon missed, the pond was dragged and the boy found in 18 feet of water.

## Walter B. Pratt Goes With Joseph Sykes Bros.

Walter B. Pratt has resigned his position as sales manager for the Charlotte Manufacturing Company, card clothing manufacturers, of Charlotte, N. C., to become assistant manager of the Southern office of Joseph Sykes Bros., of England.

Besides being a practical cotton manufacturer and having long experience in the card clothing business, Mr. Pratt has been one of the most popular men who travel the textile industry and his many friends wish him much success in his new work. He is a member of the Rotary Club of Charlotte, representing the card clothing industry in that organization.



## Ten Years Ago

The items below were taken from the Southern Textile Bulletin dated August 3, 1911.

### Personal News Ten Years Ago.

L. F. Williams has resigned as second hand in weaving in room No. 3, Dan River Mills, Danville, Va.

#### — Ten Years Ago —

W. F. Doggett, superintendent of Buffalo (S. C.) Cotton Mills, was operated on for appendicitis last week.

#### — Ten Years Ago —

Thos. W. Harvey, of Selma, Ala., has accepted the position of superintendent of the Glenola Mills, Eu-  
faula, Ala.

#### — Ten Years Ago —

D. T. Bagwell, formerly of Valley Falls, S. C., has accepted the position of superintendent of Capital City Mills, Columbia, S. C.

#### — Ten Years Ago —

J. L. Wofford has been promoted from second hand to overseer of weaving at the Lydia Mills, Clinton, S. C.

#### — Ten Years Ago —

J. W. Burnett has resigned as superintendent of the Gaffney (S. C.) Manufacturing Company to accept the position of superintendent of the new mill at Chesnee, S. C.

#### — Ten Years Ago —

W. A. Black has resigned as superintendent of the Capital City Mills, Columbia, S. C., and has accepted a similar position with the Pomona Mills, Greensboro, N. C.

#### — Ten Years Ago —

J. J. Crosby has resigned as overseer of weaving at the Arista Mills, Winston-Salem, N. C., to accept the position of overseer of weaving and designing at the Pomona Mills, Greensboro, N. C.

R. S. Scarboro has resigned as overseer of spinning with the Cannon Mills, Kannapolis, N. C., to accept a similar position with the Granby Mills, Columbia, S. C.

#### — Ten Years Ago —

Geo. W. Turnipseed, superintendent of Enoree (S. C.) Manufacturing Company, is reported to be quite ill.

#### — Ten Years Ago —

### Mill Items Ten Years Ago.

Henrietta, N. C.—The Henrietta Mills are investing several thousand dollars in new boilers.

#### — Ten Years Ago —

Graniteville, S. C.—The Graniteville Manufacturing Company will make extensive improvements and additions to its cotton factory, which is now equipped with 45,922 ring spindles, 10,572 mule spindles, 1,968 narrow looms, etc.

#### — Ten Years Ago —

Greenville, S. C.—The work on the Dunbar Mill, the new \$1,000,000 plant, is being rapidly pushed and the contractors hope to have it completed by the last of September or the first of October.

#### — Ten Years Ago —

### Editorial Ten Years Ago.

#### The Return of Prosperity.

We hear reports from all sides that the mill men are exceedingly blue over the situation but we can see no cause except for optimism and honestly believe that we have reached the turning of the tide and that better times will soon prevail.

The chief cause for gloom is that consumers of goods will not buy even at lower figures but nobody who has known human nature expects them to buy now.

### Officers and Overseers of Roanoke Mills Nos. 1 and 2.

#### Roanoke Rapids, N. C.

W. S. Parker.....President  
W. L. Long.....Vice President  
J. M. Jackson.....Secretary  
Samuel F. Paterson.....Treas. & Mgr.  
A. L. Bain.....Genl. Supt.

#### No. 1 Mill.

H. W. Adkinson.....Superintendent  
J. H. Hines.....Overseer Carding  
J. P. Edwards.....Second Hand  
J. W. Welch.....Overseer Spinning  
Marvin Singleton.....Second Hand,

#### No. 1 Room

E. F. Glover.....Second Hand,

#### No. 2 Room

J. P. Dixon.....Overseer Spooling

#### and Warping

— Howard.....Dyer

E. S. Ward.....Overseer Beaming

#### and Slashing

J. R. Burton.....Overseer Weaving

E. A. Denham.....Second Hand No. 1

#### Room and Drawing-in

L. A. Tew.....2nd Hd. No. 2 Room

J. A. Ross.....2nd Hd. No. 3 Room

J. M. Underwood.....Overseer Cl. Room

Y. N. Underwood.....Second Hand

L. W. Clemond.....Shipping Clerk

J. A. Chrisman.....Overseer Finish'g

C. W. Shepherd.....Second Hand

T. J. St. Sing.....M. M.  
E. L. Grey.....Second Hand  
G. E. Williams.....Outside Overseer

#### No. 2 Mill.

F. C. Williams.....Superintendent

J. O. Brown.....Carder

H. H. Higgins.....Second Hand

A. O. Pendleton.....Spinner

G. R. Turner.....Second Hand

G. W. Brigman.....Spooling, Wind-

H. E. Kohn.....Weaver

B. F. Stephenson.....Second Hand

P. F. Brown.....Finisher

J. H. Murry.....Cloth Room

E. S. Ward.....Beamer and Slasher

G. B. Lowe.....Second Hand

C. F. Boon.....Dyer

T. J. St. Sing.....M. M.

J. C. Conner.....Second Hand

M. B. Ray.....Outside Overseer

H. J. Jones.....Shipping Clerk

W. S. Dean.....Cotton Buyer for

#### Both Mills

Lewis Grimmer.....Village Supt.

An hour well spent is worth a week

wasted.

When a man is weighed by others

he is usually found wanting to dis-

pute the figures.

Man is the arch machine, and all

his inventions are but toy models of

himself.

## Logan-Pocahontas Fuel Co.

General Offices: CHARLESTON, W. Va.

### SHIPPERS OF

## NEW RIVER and POCAHONTAS MINE RUN and PREPARED SIZES

ALSO HIGH VOLATILE COALS  
FROM

Kanawha and Guyan Districts

Black Star, Comet, Molus and Bear  
Branch mines in Harlan county, Ky.

L. E. SOMERVILLE, Vice Pres.  
American Nat'l Bank Bldg. RICHMOND, VA.

## OUR SPINNING RINGS---SINGLE OR DOUBLE FLANGE

Start Easiest, Run Smoothest, Wear Longest!

## PAWTUCKET SPINNING RING CO.

CENTRAL FALLS, R. I.

## White Oak Coal Co.

Miners & Shippers

## WHITE OAK

New River Smokeless

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Dependable  
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Satisfactory  
Service

GUARANTEED QUALITY

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2 Rector Street  
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# SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

Published Every Thursday by  
**CLARK PUBLISHING COMPANY**  
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DAVID CLARK.....Managing Editor  
B. ARP LOWRANCE.....Associate Editor  
J. M. WOOLLEY.....Business Manager

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**THURSDAY, AUGUST 4, 1921**

### Cotton Scarcity Predicted.

Realizing the uncertainty of cotton we have very rarely made any predictions relative to its course, but we have become so firmly convinced of one feature that we do not hesitate to make the following prediction:

Within twelve months from this date there will be the greatest scare over a scarcity of cotton that has ever been known in the history of the cotton manufacturing industry.

We base our prediction upon the following facts:

The world's consumption of American cotton during the past twelve months has been 10,500,000 bales in spite of the extreme depression.

During the next twelve months the consumption of American cotton will be at least 12,000,000 bales and may reach the normal consumption of 14,000,000 bales.

The carry-over of American cotton exclusive of linters is 8,500,000 but a recent investigation by Government agents has shown that approximately 25 per cent of the stocks are very low grade and a substantial amount is practically unspinnable.

A very large portion of the 8,500,000 bales is still in the hands of the farmers and having been held through the depression and financial stringency, it is not logical to expect it to be sold at present prices.

It is our opinion that there are from 1,000,000 to 2,000,000 bales that are in strong hands and will never be sold except at a materially advanced price.

The Government now estimates

the present growing crop at 8,200,000 bales but the effect of the lack of fertilizer upon the critical August stage in the growth may reduce to 7,500,000 or even 7,000,000 bales.

We have therefore the following situation:

Aug. 1, 1921, carry-over... 8,500,000  
1921 crop ..... 8,200,000

Total supply .....16,700,000  
Estimated consumption  
from Aug. 1, 1921, to Aug.  
1, 1922 .....12,000,000

Maximum possible carry-over Aug. 1, 1922 ..... 4,700,000

The possibilities may be tested as follows:

The 1921 crop may be reduced to 7,000,000 bales which would reduce the August 1, 1922, carry-over to 3,500,000 bales. Consumption could easily return to the normal 14,000,000 bales and reduce the carry-over another 2,000,000 and reduce the August 1, 1922, carry-over to 1,500,000 bales.

The unspinnable cotton in the August 1, 1921, carry-over and the cotton that is held by men who are in position to carry same indefinitely could easily make it difficult to secure cotton during the last of next season.

In any event there is no reason to expect a carry-over August 1, 1922, of more than 4,700,000 bales and that amount must be supplemented by a 1922 crop of sufficient size to provide for a consumption of at least 12,000,000 bales and probably an excess of 14,000,000 bales and also leave a carry-over for August 1, 1923, as we can never spin our last bale and

speculative buying always makes a near shortage fully as effective as an actual shortage.

Let no one think that because we are considering the August 1, 1923, carry-over, there will be no early effect because the real factor will be the 1922 growth and the matter of next year's acreage will become a vital factor by the first of the coming year.

The speculator and the manipulator play more effectively upon anticipation than upon actual realization and coming events in the speculative world cast their shadows far in advance. Unless there are indications of a crop of 13,000,000 bales in 1922 the cotton world is going to be extremely nervous over the situation. A crop of 8,000,000 bales in 1922 would mean the return of 40 cents cotton and might mean an even higher figure.

The farmer is going to realize his power. He is going to be made to realize it, by the bankers and business men of the South. The farmer of today is a different man from the farmer of the past and in spite of all slurs and predictions he has shown the world that he could reduce his acreage 28 per cent.

It is a much more difficult proposition to increase acreage as farms and acreage have been abandoned, the farmer has learned the planting of other crops and the increase of acreage means the necessity for purchasing a large amount of farm equipment. Unless there is a material advance in the price of cotton the farmer will not materially increase the 1921 acreage.

Even with an advanced price the farmers may by organization and by the lessons of the past purposely hold down the acreage in order to force a scarcity and secure much higher prices.

Should the farmers plant a large 1922 acreage there will be the possibility of advance weather conditions, which may cause a small crop.

As the speculative world works upon the possibilities we give the extreme possibilities as follows:

Crop of 1921 ..... 7,000,000  
Spinnable cotton in August  
1, 1921, carry-over ..... 7,500,000

Total supply .....14,500,000  
Possible consumption, Aug.  
1, 1921, to Aug. 1, 1922.....14,000,000

Carry-over Aug. 1, 1921.. 500,000  
Possible crop of 1922..... 8,000,000

Total supply ..... 8,500,000  
Mill requirements Aug. 1,  
1922, to Aug. 1, 1923.....14,000,000

Possible shortage ..... 5,500,000

No one, of course, expects these extremes to be reached but they will

furnish the basis of speculation during the coming year.

The farmer, through his judgment and nerve in reducing his 1921 acreage by 28 per cent, has placed himself where he can control the situation for several years to come and we believe that he will control it to a far greater extent than ever before.

We do not predict the size of crops or the course of prices but we do predict the greatest cotton scarcity scare in the history of the business.

### Cartooned.

Last week we mentioned the fact that the Labor Herald had in its previous issue mentioned David Clark and the Southern Textile Bulletin forty-nine times.

In their last issue they not only give us the usual amount of reading matter but also honored our editor with a front page cartoon. The only objection that Mr. Clark had was that he was cartooned as bald-headed whereas he still has a full head of hair.

The cartoon had to do with a \$13,000 check and the fact that Mr. Clark has never had anything to say about a \$13,000 check made no difference to the Labor Herald. It was about as close to the truth as they usually get.

### The Strike Situation.

The Charlotte-Concord-Kannapolis strike has simmered down into an effort of a certain element of the strikers to live this summer and fall without working and to be supported in idleness by charity contributions of workers who are receiving the same or less wages than the strikers could get if they went to work.

Fully 75 per cent of the strikers want to go to work but those who see a chance to live without working are still in control.

### Remedying Dyehouse Troubles.

We are beginning in this issue on page 15 a series of articles on "Remedying Dyehouse Troubles," which contains valuable information for dyers and superintendents.

These articles are written by W. C. Dodson, a graduate in chemistry and dyeing at the North Carolina State College. Mr. Dodson has been with the Atlantic Dyestuff Company for some time as salesman and technical representative and is well known in the South. In these articles the writer has endeavored to deal with just that phase of dyeing that constitutes a day's work of the average mill dyer. Every chapter is practical and consists of Mr. Dod-



son's own experiences and those of several other well-known chemists and dyers. We believe that all who read these articles will obtain a more thorough knowledge of the art of dyeing by doing so.

#### North Carolina Leader in Cotton Manufacture.

Washington, Aug. 2.—North Carolina has more cotton mills by far than any other State in the Union, and is second in the value of cotton manufactures. Massachusetts alone leads her in the value of output.

In part a census report on textiles says:

"Preliminary statement of the 1920 census of manufactures with reference to the cotton goods industry has been prepared by the bureau of the census, department of commerce. It consists of a detailed statement of the quantities and values of the various products manufactured during the year 1919.

"The cotton goods industry, as presented in this report, includes textile mills engaged primarily in the manufacture of woven cloth, yarns, etc., and does not include those reporting cotton small wares, or cotton lace, as principal products.

"In 1919 the cotton goods industry was represented by thirty States, with an aggregate of 1,290 establishments. Seventeen States contained ten or more establishments and in the aggregate reported 98 per cent of the total value of products as shown below in the order of their importance by value of products with corresponding number of establishments:

"Massachusetts, \$596,687,000, with 191; North Carolina, \$318,368,000, with 311; South Carolina, \$238,440,000, with 145; Georgia, \$192,188,000, with 132; Rhode Island, \$155,488,000, with 74; Connecticut, \$101,551,000, with 47; New Hampshire, \$185,986,000, with 16; Alabama, \$79,643,000, with 58; Pennsylvania, \$66,539,000, with 119; New Jersey, \$58,711,000, with 53; Maine, \$56,564,000, with 14; New York, \$49,076,000, with 37; Virginia, \$32,535,000, with 10; Tennessee, \$22,461,000, with 16; Maryland, \$18,455,000, with 14; Texas, \$13,920,000, with 15; and Mississippi, \$8,067,000, with 15.

"At the last census nearly three-fourths, or 74.9 per cent of the total value of products, was confined to six States. The products for each being over \$100,000,000; more than one-half, or 53.8 per cent, to three States; and over one-fourth, or 28.1 per cent, to Massachusetts alone.

"Woven goods continues to lead as the principal product of the industry with 70 per cent of the total values. Within this group the value of sheetings has given way to ducks for first place among the products of the loom. In 1914 ducks represented 10 and sheetings 27.8 per cent of the total value of woven goods, while in 1919 the corresponding percentages were 16 and 14.9. In 1919 tire duck formed over one-half the total value of all kinds of ducks, and in itself was 9.6 per cent of the total value of woven goods.

"Yarns produced for sale, with 21.7 per cent of the total value of products in 1919, was the second

item of importance, which, together with woven goods, represented 91.7 per cent of the value of all products reported for the industry."

#### Tests for Fastness on Dyes

(Continued from Page 19)

10 times, the rubbing length being four inches each time.

#### Ironing Tests.

The test as to the fastness of the color of dyed cotton against ironing consists in covering the colored cotton with two thicknesses of thin, bleached and unfinished cotton cloth; the latter is dampened with boiling water and ironed with a tailor's goose which is hot enough to singe a wool cloth at the same grade of pressure. The ironing is to be continued until the covering cloth is dry. The fading of the dyed cotton where it was ironed is to be compared with such parts which were not ironed, and the bleeding of the dye of the colored cotton on the covering white cotton is also to be taken under observation.

The norms of fastness for this ironing test of dyed cotton are:

1. The color of the dyed cotton strongly changed and bled on the white covering cotton;
2. The color of the dyed cotton strongly changed and bled on the white covering cotton;
2. The color of the dyed cotton somewhat changed, but there is no bleeding on the white cotton;
3. No change in the color of dyed cotton and no bleeding on the white cotton.

The ironing test for the fastness of colored wool fabric consists in covering the cloth with a damp, unfinished bleached cotton cloth which is pressed for 10 seconds, with an iron which is hot enough to singe white wool under the same grade of pressure. The fading and bleeding of the pressed parts is to be compared with the non-pressed parts.

The norms of fastness for this ironing test of dyed wool are:

1. Dye strongly changed when hot iron taken away, but color gradually although not entirely returning with cooling;
2. Color of dyed wool changed considerably, but soon returns completely with cooling;
3. No change in color of dyed wool even when hot.

#### Testing Fastness of Dyed Cottons.

Dyed cotton or dyed wool is braided together with equal weight of washed wool and made wet at prevailing temperature with water, to which five grams of Marseilles soap was added for every liter. The water is then squeezed out of the fabric and the latter placed for 12 hours in a closed receptacle filled with sulphur dioxide, then rinsed well in cold water, wrung and dried.

Norms of fastness for this sulphur test for colored cotton:

1. Color of dyed cotton changed, bleeding over white wool;
2. Color of dyed cotton becomes spotty, white wool not affected;
3. Colored cotton and white wool remain unaffected.

Norms of fastness in sulphur tests for colored wool:

(Continued on page 30.)

## Bleached Goods

(SELLING POINTS No. 30)

There are so many selling points for peroxide-bleached goods that we can enumerate only a few in each issue.

How would you like to sell your goods under a guarantee that:

- the white is permanent;
- no weakening through bleaching;
- elasticity retained;
- softness increased.

Peroxide Advice Free to Mills.

The Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co.

NEW YORK

## Bobbins and Spools

True-running  
Warp Bobbins  
a Specialty

The Dana S. Courtney Co.

Chicopee, Mass.

Southern Agt, A. B. CARTER, Greenville, S.C.



# MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

**Great Falls, S. C.**—Contract for a new picture theater for Republic Cotton Mills has been let to Potter & Shackelford, Greenville, S. C.

**Rutherfordton, N. C.**—Work is progressing rapidly on the Stonecutter Mills and according to reports operations will begin this fall.

**Petersburg, Va.**—The Chesterfield Manufacturing Company has just completed their new dam, two and one-half miles from Petersburg, which will furnish power for the mill.

**Petersburg, Va.**—The cards at the Chesterfield Manufacturing Company have just been equipped with H. & B. double duplex rolls. This mill makes high grade knitting yarns.

## Huge Claim Filed by Cotton Mills.

**Lynchburg, Va.**—The Blue Buckle Cotton Mills, Rock Hill, S. C., has filed a claim for \$3,458,071.48 against the Jobbers' Overall Company, bankrupt, in the Federal court here. Judge McDowell has given the claimant ten days in which to set up its claim. The claim is for undelivered denim contracts and for \$1,000,000 of stock subscribed in the Rock Hill concern by the Jobbers' Overall Company prior to its failure.

## Greenville Mill Employees to Get Vacation.

President Aug. W. Smith of the Brandon, Poinsett and Woodruff Mills, Greenville, S. C., announces that beginning Saturday the employees of these mills will be given a week's vacation, this being an annual custom.

The employees of the Victor-Monaghan have already begun their week's vacation, it having commenced last Saturday. These vacations have been tendered each year for some time and has almost become an established custom among the local mills. The officials believe that such a rest is for the good of the people and the institution also, as a direct consequence.

## Cheer for Cotton Men.

"There is absurdity in the fact that our cotton warehouses are bursting while cotton is so scarce in France that the average person cannot afford to buy it. Almost anybody can afford to buy a suit of woolen clothes in Germany, but when it comes to buying cotton shirts, cotton underwear, or cotton socks, the prices are prohibitive. The world wants and direfully needs American cotton; it will buy American cotton, ravenously, as soon as it can get credit or money. The need for cotton is piling up behind the dam and we ought to see a pleasing overflow before many months have passed."—Hearst's, August, p. 63.

## E. S. DRAPER

CHARLOTTE

NORTH CAROLINA

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT  
and CITY PLANNER

MILL VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT

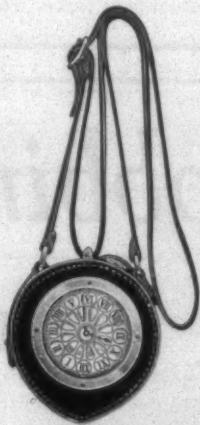
## MEES & MEES ENGINEERS

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Surveys, Reports, Design, Supervision of Construction  
Third Floor Kinney Building

CHARLOTTE, N. C.



CHICAGO  
1526 S. Wabash Avenue

## The CHICAGO APPROVED PORTABLE WATCHMAN'S CLOCK

with its special Waltham movement, its lock stations and its superior quality throughout, is especially desirable for mills and factories and for either in-door or out-door patrol.

Write for Catalogue

Chicago Watchman's Clock Works

NEW YORK  
9 Church Street



## Living Up To An Ideal

To the workmen in our plant leather belting is a verile living thing, worthy of their best efforts because of the work it is destined to do.

Install Charlotte Clean Quality Leather Belting on your pulleys and you will benefit from this sincere workmanship in terms of service and wear.

**Charlotte Leather Belting Co.**  
Charlotte, N. C.

## Small Strike Occurs in a Rock Hill Mill.

**Rock Hill, S. C.**—About 50 weave room operatives of the Victoria Cotton Mills here, walked out Tuesday morning after a demand for the discharge of W. B. Sams and Joe Furr had been refused by the mill management.

Sams and Furr engaged in a shooting scrape Saturday and the employees of the weave room refused to work with the alleged pistol "toters." W. J. Roddey, president of the mill, made an appeal to the operatives yesterday at noon but was firm in his stand, stating that as the men had apologized he had promised them that they could return to work. This morning only an insignificant number reported for work.

## To Open Dyeing Plant in Greenville, S. C.

**Greenville, S. C.**—Announcement that the Franklin Process Company, one of the largest yarn dyeing concerns in the world, having plants in Providence, Philadelphia and Manchester, England, will establish a large plant in Greenville in the near future has just been made by three executives of the Franklin company, who have been in conference with B. E. Geer, of Greenville, for several days.

John Ervin, Jr., B. Phattleplace and E. S. Graves, officials of the Franklin company, are now studying suitable locations and expect to have the plant completed and in operation shortly after the first of the year.

At the start 100 or more persons will be employed, and this number will gradually increase as the business and plant is expanded.

This move means a great saving for Southern cotton mills, textile executives say, since yarns may be dyed without the necessity of paying heavy freight to Northern and Eastern plants.

## Park in Memory of Lieut. Tyson.

Knoxville, Tenn.—In memory of

**Picker Sticks**

**Spools**

**Skewers**

**Binders**

**Loom Supplies**

**Ivey M'fg Co.**

Hickory, N. C.



Lieutenant Charles McGhee Tyson, who made the supreme sacrifice in the World war, a beautiful park site was offered to the city by Gen. and Mrs. Lawrence D. Tyson. The tract lies in west Knoxville and consists of about twenty-one acres of green upland and shady dells.

Lieut. Charles McGhee Tyson, in whose memory the park memorial is planned by his parents, was with the United States naval reserve flying corps during the war. At the time of his death, October 11, 1918, he was flying over the North sea in search of German subs. His plane took a tail spin. His body was not recovered for thirty days, at the end of which time it was found floating on the surface.

The United States ordered the body of the fallen aviator sent to his native land for burial, and about a month later it reached Knoxville. The remains were kept in a vault until the granite shaft which marks his last resting place was erected. This occurred last Monday. Lieut. Tyson was 29 years of age at the time of his death.

#### Couch Cotton Mills Remain in Control of Ottley.

A decision in the Couch Cotton Mill-Beaver Cotton Mills case upholding the power of John K. Ottley, as receiver for the mills for the Federal court, denying the motion to dismiss the intervention of A. H. Penfield, minority stockholders in the Beaver company, but overruling the contention of the intervention that the appointment by the State court of a receiver for the Beaver Mills deprived the directors of that corporation of the right of filing petition for voluntary bankruptcy, and holding that the Beaver Mills are now legally in bankruptcy, was handed down in the United States District Court at Atlanta, Ga., by Judge Samuel H. Sibley.

According to the new order, John K. Ottley will remain in possession of the properties of the two mills until further directed by order of the court. The case was brought by A. H. Penfield as a minority stockholder, who sought to annul an adjudication of the Beaver Cotton Mills as a voluntary bankrupt, because the directors were not in authority at the time it was filed and because the petition was in fraud of his bill then pending in the State courts.

#### George L. Heath Dead.

George L. Heath, of Monroe, died at his home in Monroe, N. C., last

Saturday. He was formerly a resident of Charlotte.

Mr. Heath was born in Lancaster county in 1880. While in Charlotte he was engaged in the cotton business, moving to Monroe about two years ago. He was a nephew of the late B. D. Heath of this city.

In addition to his wife and three young sons, George, Billy and Earl Lee, he is survived by his mother, Mrs. O. P. Heath, and four brothers, Ernest, Webb, Crawford and Harold Heath. One sister, Miss Helen Heath, also survives.

#### Charles C. Butterworth Dead.

Charles C. Butterworth, who retired more than ten years ago from active participation in the affairs of H. W. Butterworth & Sons Co., Philadelphia, manufacturers of mercerizing dyeing and finishing machinery, died Thursday, July 21 at Kineo, Maine. Mr. Butterworth, who was seventy-four years of age, had gone to Maine a little more than a week before to spend the summer, when his sudden death occurred as a result of heart disease.

Mr. Butterworth was one of the three sons of Henry W. Butterworth, and grandson of John Butterworth, who had founded the business, in 1820. It was shortly after James Butterworth, an elder brother, had been admitted to the firm in 1867, that Charles C. Butterworth and Wm. B. Butterworth also were admitted to the firm, which was then changed from H. W. Butterworth & Son to H. W. Butterworth & Sons. In 1889, the business was incorporated under its present title.

It is not the greatness of a man's means which may make him independent, so much as the smallness of his wants.

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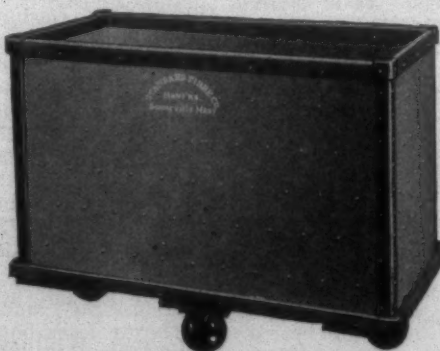
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SOUTHERN OFFICE, Atlanta Trust Company Building, ATLANTA, GEORGIA



## Many Attend Conference

(Continued From Page 17)

ployes. Out of the ten, eight had been with the company eight years, and one six years, and were considered among the best hands they had. Not one of them went back. They said they would rather work in our job, that it was a better job.

"One manager told me that he tried to keep them satisfied, that he gave them garden seeds, etc. I told him, 'if you are working these people ten hours, and all day Saturday, they do not have time to work the garden.'"

Mr. Geer: "I think that in all fairness, Miss Morris should come to the Greenville district. I want to extend an invitation to Miss Morris, and would like for her to bring a delegation if she wishes, and I will entertain them while they are in Greenville. If she will name the day, I know of no engagement that I have now that is important enough for me not to cancel to be in Greenville when she comes."

Miss Morris: "I shall be glad to go down and see your model mill."

Mr. Geer: "My invitation was not a challenge. I really wish that the people who do not know conditions were acquainted with them and that as soon as possible. I do not think Miss Morris is going to find perfection, but I do believe that she will find conditions 50 per cent better than in many sections of the East and North."

Numerous other invitations were extended to Miss Morris and some offered to pay her expenses if she would come with open mind and heart and visit their plants.

Speakers predicted that a new day would come in the not distant future when references to "labor" and "capital" will no longer carry with them the thought of conflict but co-operation and brotherhood instead. One of the most stirring addresses of the second day was made by John Leitch, New York economist. Mr. Leitch spoke on "An Old Power New in Industry."

Mr. Leitch, known as the "father of industrial democracy" and author of a specific plan for attaining democratic management of industrial concerns, urged the bringing to bear of moral power as a cure for the ills with which the industrial world now is suffering.

"The greatest good in industry from every point of view lies in arousing moral power in men," he said. He outlined the way in which moral forces lead to justice, co-operation, economy, energy and service. These elements he pronounced the basis of real industrial democracy. It was Leitch's prediction that within five years gold will be demonetized.

"People have lost faith in it. At least 53 per cent of their faith," he said, referring to the loss of the buying power of the dollar. "The only practical values in life lie in the things that make our lives happy and contented," he continued.

"Until men wake up and see that gold is not their salvation, until they realize that production is real wealth, we shall remain headed toward poverty. This is something I

assure you that is being looked into very seriously by our government and by our bankers. You manufacturers will see if you look over your business affairs that something has been lacking—the spirit of co-operation. The remedy is to get together with your employees. You will find them eager to help you. And you will find a new profit in life."

Mr. Leitch's address will be given in full in an early issue of this paper.

The Saturday morning session was presided over by H. R. Fitzgerald, of Danville, Va., president of Riverside and Dan River Cotton Mills. Mr. Leitch's address was followed by a short talk by C. E. Hatch, general manager of Brandon Mills, Greenville, S. C.

An interesting talk was made by Arthur M. Dixon, of Gastonia, and discussions were entered into by numerous delegates.

An unusually interesting speech was delivered by C. C. Robinson, of New York, on "Our Obligation to the Boys of Industry." W. M. Sherard, of Whitmire, spoke briefly along this line telling something of the boys' work being done at Glenn-Lowry Manufacturing Company.

Saturday afternoon D. J. Kerr, Canton, N. C., superintendent of power at Champion Fibre Company, addressed the conference on "The Foreman—The Man Next to the Men."

During the recreational period Saturday afternoon many of those present enjoyed a game of tennis or volley ball or a swim in the lake.

At the evening session F. W. McWane, of Lynchburg, spoke on "Management—Its Responsibilities and Present Opportunities," and an interesting discussion followed, led by L. W. Clark, general manager of Carolina Cotton and Woolen Mills.

Sunday was devoted to some sectional conferences during the morning when groups discussed Industrial Democracy, Partnership Plan and other subjects. At 11 o'clock, Rev. George Stovis, pastor of West End Methodist Church, Nashville, Tenn., delivered an able sermon on "Religion in Industry."

The song services at all meetings were led by E. L. Wolslagle accompanied by Mrs. Wolslagle, who also rendered several violin solos.

The entertainment provided by the Blue Ridge Association was all that could be asked and delegates all had a pleasant stay. Many of them came in automobiles and brought their families.

An analysis of the registration of the conference shows that there were more managers and superintendents than any other class. The total number of delegates was 269, and 75 wives, children and guests raised the grand total to 344.

These figures of the summary are of interest:

Officers of companies.....	21
Managers and superintendents..	62
Overseers and foremen.....	48
Assistant foremen and second hands .....	3
Operatives .....	17
Employment managers .....	6
Office men .....	8
Master mechanics, etc. ....	4
Ministers .....	2
College presidents .....	1

Teachers .....	3
Welfare directors .....	4
Y. M. C. A. secretaries.....	57
Editors and newspaper men...	5
Unclassified .....	31
Ladies (not delegates) .....	48
Children .....	24
Grand total .....	344

## Among Those Present.

A list of those present from the textile industry as nearly correct as we were able to obtain is as follows:

Alexander, M. O., Greenville, S. C.  
Armfield, R. H., Proximity, N. C.  
Adger, John B. and wife, Belton, S. C.  
Black, W. A., and wife, Spartanburg, S. C.

Brown, E. F., Clifton, S. C.  
Brown, L. L., Clifton, S. C.  
Bagwell, C. E., LaGrange, Ga.

Barlow, John R., Piedmont, Ala.  
Baltzley, R. B., Erlanger, N. C.  
Bounds, J. W., Kannapolis, N. C.  
Brend, Earle, Huntsville, Ala.

Brown, L. J., Kannapolis, N. C.  
Barnes, H. R., Winston-Salem, N. C.  
Bingham, J. W., Hickory, N. C.  
Barnes, W. P., Spray, N. C.

Calvert, L. G., Clifton, S. C.  
Cobb, W. W., Catechee, S. C.  
Carman, A., Whitney, S. C.  
Coleman, C. W., LaGrange, Ga.

Cannon, C. A., Kannapolis, N. C.  
Crowder, J. B., LaGrange, Ga.  
Carter, W. D., Spray, N. C.  
Carpenter, John S., Kannapolis, N. C.

Chapman, Jas. A., Jr., Inman, S. C.  
Cannon, J. M., Simpsonville, S. C.  
Clark, David, Charlotte, N. C.  
Cole, D. V., Schoolfield, Va.

Cates, G. E., Newberry, S. C.  
Covington, I. B., Forest City, N. C.  
Clark, L. W., and wife, Spray, N. C.  
Chatham, R. H., Elkin, N. C.

Champion, L. R., Forest City, N. C.  
Davenport, Mrs. J. T., Abbeville, S. C.  
Downs, E. S., Sylacauga, Ala.  
Davis, Mrs. Chas. W., Erlanger, N. C.

Davis, W. F., and wife, Greenville, S. C.  
Dixon, A. M., Gastonia, N. C.  
Davidson, H. O., Columbus, Ga.  
East, J. W., and wife, Spray, N. C.

Farrar, R. L., LaGrange, Ga.  
Faning, Wm. P., Huntsville, Ala.  
Fitzgerald, H. R., Schoolfield, Va.  
Fagan, Roy S., Piedmont, Ala.

Flack, R. R., Rutherfordton, N. C.  
Fisher, C. A., Kannapolis, N. C.  
Ferguson, R. E., Clinton, S. C.  
Going, J. H., Fieldale, Va.

Griffith, A. S., Manchester, Ga.  
Geer, B. E., and wife, Greenville, S. C.  
Gaffney, R., Whitney, S. C.  
Gammons, W. E., Schoolfield, Va.

Grier, G. W., Fairmont, S. C.  
Grier, W. W., Greenville, S. C.  
Gamble, S. M., Chattanooga, Tenn.  
Gilmore, V. R., and wife, LaGrange, Ga.

Gilbert, L. R., Raleigh, N. C.  
Goodman, Raymond, Schoolfield, Va.  
Gibson, L. B., Fairmont, S. C.  
Grimes, I. B., LaGrange, Ga.

Gravel, David, Chattanooga, Tenn.  
Henderson, Thos., Whitney, S. C.  
Herren, B. H., Whitmire, S. C.  
Haslam, Geo. P., Piedmont, Ala.

Harris, R. W., Winston-Salem, N. C.  
Hoy, T. F., Spartanburg, S. C.  
Hunt, A. F., Marion, N. C.  
Harrell, Bener, Chester, S. C.

Halstead, J. E., Kannapolis, N. C.  
Hering, O. H., Winston-Salem, N. C.

Hanes, Frank, Winston-Salem, N. C.  
Hatch, D. E., and wife, Greenville, S. C.  
Harmon, C. R., Kannapolis, N. C.  
Jones, W. H., LaGrange, Ga.  
Jenkins, J. O., Cliffside, S. C.  
Jones, Sid., Schoolfield, Va.  
Jeffords, W. A., Chattanooga, Tenn.

Kersey, T. B., LaGrange, Ga.  
Kinard, J. D., Newberry, S. C.  
Lewiston, R. L., Winston-Salem, N. C.  
Lester, J. E., Jr., Danville, Va.

Ledyard, J. H., Rosville, Ga.  
Lockey, L. L., Liberty, S. C.  
Long, J. D., Kannapolis, N. C.  
Lattimer, H. F., Winston-Salem, N. C.

Lovill, V. W., Huntsville, Ala.  
Ludwig, E. L., Rossville, Ga.  
Lowrance, B. A., and wife, Charlotte, N. C.

Lewis, G. B., Kannapolis, N. C.  
Lester, J. E., Danville, Va.  
Lester, C. L., and wife, Statesville, N. C.

McAllister, C. E., Spartanburg, S. C.  
McCormick, —, —, Fieldale, Va.  
McDonald, C. D., and wife, Concord, N. C.

Mangum, Z. H., Birmingham, Ala.  
Mullen, H. H., East Durham, N. C.  
Mims, J. H., Columbia, S. C.  
Mauldin, G. C., Kannapolis, N. C.

Mason, Jas. N., LaGrange, Ga.  
Mehaffy, W. J., Fieldale, Va.  
Massingale, J. B., Raleigh, N. C.  
Newsom, Jas., LaGrange, Ga.

Nance, J. R., Kannapolis, N. C.  
Platt, L. W., Columbus, Ga.  
Propst, C. R., Kannapolis, N. C.  
Parrott, Clifton, Danville, Va.

Permenter, J. M., Raleigh, N. C.  
Parker, S. I., Greensboro, N. C.  
Patterson, D. B., West Huntsville, Ala.

Peck, E. B., Whitney, S. C.  
Payne, M. M., Kannapolis, N. C.  
Quillian, H. T., LaGrange, Ga.  
Roache, O. O., Abbeville, S. C.

Rellinger, J. T., Siluria, Ala.  
Riley, J. A., Raleigh, N. C.  
Rhea, M. L., and wife, Piedmont, Ala.  
Reames, T. J., Abbeville, S. C.

Roach, B. E., Cliffside, N. C.  
Spry, W. L., Kannapolis, N. C.  
Stewart, J. B., Milstead, Ga.  
Smith, N. E., Easley, S. C.

Spessard, H. E., Danville, Va.  
Savage, Geo. N., Danville, Va.  
Spake, J. O., Liberty, S. C.  
Sheppard, W. P., Manchester, Ga.

Summey, S. O., Forest City, N. C.  
Stroud, J. S., Coolemees, N. C.  
Shepherd, F. R., Concord, N. C.  
Simpson, J. M., LaGrange, Ga.

Sharp, E. J., Kannapolis, N. C.  
Sherrill, E., Fieldale, Va.  
Scruggs, J. L., Hickory, N. C.  
Sherrard, W. M., Whitmire, S. C.

Thomas, Arthur R., Abbeville, S. C.  
Trotter, B. C., and wife, Spray, N. C.  
Talbert, J. M., Concord, N. C.  
Touchstone, B. F., Greensboro, N. C.

Turner, C. W., Piedmont, Ala.  
Townsend, H. D., Erlanger, N. C.  
Vines, J. H., Newberry, S. C.  
Ware, C. P., Leaksville, N. C.

Wilkins, Lester, Schoolfield, Va.  
Wofford, L. E., Inman, S. C.  
Waldrop, F., Whitney, S. C.  
Wright, J. B., Fieldale, Va.

West, W. B., and wife, Arcadia, S. C.  
Ward, Miss Inez, Abbeville, S. C.  
Wood, J. W., Newberry, S. C.  
Williamson, W. B., Jr., Lexington, N. C.

Weaver, W. B., Spray, N. C.  
Wofford, B. F., Spartanburg, S. C.  
Williamson, Harry, Schoolfield, Va.  
Young, A. W., Rutherfordton, N. C.



## REMEDYING DYEHOUSE TROUBLES

(Continued From Page 15)

This can best be illustrated by an example, viz.: It is necessary to produce an 8 per cent standing bath. We will begin with 12 per cent of dye in our first bath; reducing this percentage gradually for the next two dyeings, until on the fourth dyeing we reach 8 per cent. This would be somewhat as follows: First bath, 12 per cent; second bath, 10½ per cent; third bath, 9 per cent; fourth, and standing bath, 8 per cent. Once the standing bath is reached, it is necessary to add only 8 per cent for each succeeding dyeing to maintain the same shade. This will be treated in detail in another section.

At this point it is probably best to state that all percentages relating to dyestuffs, chemicals, etc., are based on the weight of the goods to be dyed. We need not concern ourselves about the quantity of water used as modern machinery is so designed as to the use the proper amount of water for its capacity in goods.

In the chapter on dyeing, the formulæ and methods given are those used by the author, but they are by no means the only ones possible to use. They are, however, thoroughly tested, sound, and satisfactory ones, and when carefully followed, they will produce good results. They are given in the hope that somewhere in them there may be one or two helpful suggestions.

(Continued Next Week)

## July Edition

Clark's Directory Southern Textile Mills—Now Ready

\$2.00

## Financing the New Cotton Crop.

July 23, 1921.

To the Members of the Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond:

A conference was held in Washington on July 19 between the Federal Reserve Board and the governors of the Federal Reserve Banks of Richmond, Atlanta, St. Louis, Kansas City and Dallas, to review the credit situation in the districts served by these banks, and determine what further credit assistance would be needed and could reasonably be extended in harvesting and marketing the growing cotton crop. We enclose a copy of the announcement of the board at the conclusion of the conference.

As the outcome of this conference, we are issuing this general letter to our members, defining the attitude of this bank towards **Cotton Loans and Cotton Paper**, with special reference to the growing crop, involving probably further extension of credit both for the making and the orderly marketing of the crop.

## Making and Harvesting the Crop.

It is the opinion of this bank that whatever additional advances may be legitimately needed for cultivating and harvesting the crop should be freely made by member banks, in their discretion and with protection. Paper created for the purpose is eligible for discount under the act, and it would be poor business policy to withhold credit for these purposes. Acceptable paper of this nature, offered with specific explanation of the purpose for which it was created, will be taken in addition to a line of credit already granted.

## Marketing.

Notes, drafts and bills of exchange secured by staple agricultural products, or other goods, wares or merchandise, when drawn for agricultural, industrial or commercial purposes, but not for investment or speculative purposes, are eligible for discount under the act.

Under this provision, it has always been the position of the Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond, governed by the Regulations of the Board, that notes secured by proper warehouse receipts for cotton, the warehouses being responsible and independent of the owner of the product, are eligible for discount when drawn under the conditions above quoted and running not longer than 90 days from the date of discount.

The provisions of the act are suf-

ficiently broad and liberal for the orderly marketing of cotton or other agricultural products, and the resources of the Federal Reserve Banks are ample and available when used for that purpose.

When, however, having discounted paper secured by staple agricultural products, or other goods, wares or merchandise, it becomes evident that the purpose of the owners is to hold them off the market indefinitely, or for a predetermined price, there being a market to take them, then such paper ceases to be eligible for discount by Federal Reserve Banks, although it may still be a proper investment for member banks.

## Renewing Paper.

Federal Reserve Banks may not, therefore, under the law, become parties to any understanding or agreement to renew paper or to carry it beyond the time specified by the act. At the same time, all paper is not necessarily ineligible because it is renewal paper.

## Lines of Credit.

Under the act Federal Reserve Banks are not limited in the amount of eligible paper which they may discount for a member bank, except as to the limit of paper bearing the signature or endorsement of any one borrower (which is well known to members); the "line" is left to the discretion, judgment, experience and prudence of the Federal Reserve Bank. There is, therefore, no fixed line for any member bank, but Section 4 of the act requires that the board of directors of Federal Reserve Banks "shall administer the affairs of the bank fairly and impartially and without discrimination in favor of or against any member bank or banks, and shall, subject to the provision of the law and the orders of the Federal Reserve Board, extend to each member bank such discounts, advances and accommodations as may be safely and reasonably made with due regard for the claims and demands of other member banks."

The endeavor has always been made to extend accommodation to a member bank according to the measure of its necessities, and the application of this policy in this district will be illustrated further on in this letter.

The inquiry is occasionally made whether a certain class of discounted paper can be omitted from a bank's regular line. As stated above and as will be hereafter shown, there is no "regular line" for any

bank, but under the act all "discounts, advances and accommodations" to a bank must be taken into account "with due regard for the claims and demands of other member banks."

No paper may be discounted without the endorsement of a member bank; it is liable for all paper discounted in any event, and that liability must be taken into account, as well as its equitable share of the resources of the Reserve Bank.

In order to measure the relative amount of accommodation extended to each member bank, and for the equitable application of graduated or progressive discount rates, provided for in Section 14 of the act, as amended, a "basic line" was fixed. This line was determined upon the only fair and logical basis, that is, upon the lending power contributed to the Federal Reserve Bank by the reserve deposit and capital subscription of each member bank. Even under that definition, no limit to the amount of advances to any bank was fixed. It was simply provided that a graduated rate when applied should be applied to the amount loaned beyond this "basic line."

The Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond has never applied the progressive rate, the application thereof being left to each Reserve Bank subject to review and determination by the Board. The "basic line" has only been used by this bank as a yardstick, to show a borrowing bank what "line" it might be legitimately entitled to receive and what relative proportion of the Reserve Bank's resources it was using. The discount rate of this bank has never been above 6 per cent.

Judgment, experience and knowledge of the conditions surrounding a bank, and the reserve position of the Federal Reserve Bank itself, therefore, determine the line which may be safely and reasonably given any bank, with due regard to the claims of other banks.

## Alleged Credit Restriction in the Cotton States.

Criticisms of the credit policy of Federal Reserve Banks are still current and even rampant. They are possibly most frequent in the South, and more liberal credit has been urged for Southern agricultural interests. The five Reserve Banks in the cotton States are lending their members \$457,000,000, which is 26 per cent of the loans of the entire Reserve System. The total loans of these five Reserve Banks to their members exceed their reserve depos-

its by \$192,000,000, whereas the reserve deposits of the other seven Reserve Banks exceed their loans by \$118,000,000.

If loans to farmers are restricted, it is not done by the Reserve Banks, nor is it the result of any policy adopted by the Reserve Banks. The act and the Regulations of the Board define the character and terms of paper which may be taken by Reserve Banks. They lend the money to their members, and they discount the classes of eligible paper offered by their members. The greater portion of the money loaned in this district is tied up with agriculture in one way or another.

The two cotton States of this district are North and South Carolina. Virginia grows very little cotton. This bank is lending to members in North Carolina \$25,000,000, which is 41.7 per cent of their reserve deposits. It is lending to South Carolina members \$21,000,000, which is 52.5 per cent of their reserve deposits. In addition to this the member banks of these two States are borrowing \$13,000,000 from other banks, which obtain the funds from Federal Reserve Banks. Measure this by the situation with the seven Reserve Banks outside of the cotton States, which have reserve deposits exceeding their loans by \$118,000,000. The volume of loans to these two cotton States, \$46,000,000 directly by the Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond and \$13,000,000 from other banks, can be further gauged by the statement that it is more than half the maximum amount which all the national banks of the country ever borrowed at any one time prior to 1914, or before the Federal Reserve Banks were established. This bank is lending to some of its member banks ten to fifteen times the amount of their reserve deposits, in order to meet their apparent necessities.

## Advances on the New Cotton Crop.

Under the conditions hereinbefore set forth, and under the terms of the Federal Reserve Act and the Regulations of the Board, the Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond will make further advances for making and gathering the growing crop, and will discount for its members eligible paper secured by warehouse receipts for new cotton at 80 per cent of the market value at the time loans are made, to be kept good; and will discount acceptable trade acceptances of mills for cotton purchased and intended for consumption, and bankers' acceptances based



# TALLOW—OILS—GUMS—COMPOUNDS

# ALSO HOSIERY FINISHING AND BLEACHINGS

**TEXTOL, A new product especially for Print Cloths. A complete warp size, requires no addition of tallow**



Tallow, Soluble Grease, Soluble Oils, Gums, Glues, Gum Arabol, Lancashire Size, Waxes, Finishing Pastes, Soaps, Glycerine, Ready-made eavy Size, Sago and Tapioca Flours, Dextrines, China Clay, Soluble Blue Bone Grease, Bleachers' Blue.

**SPECIAL COMPOUNDS FOR WARPS, WHERE STOP MOTIONS ARE USED.**

**WEIGHTING COMPOUNDS FOR COLORED AND WHITE WARPS.**

**FINISHING COMPOUNDS FOR ALL CLASSES OF FABRICS.**

The Arabol best grades of cotton warp sizing compounds make the "finest weaving and will hold the fly."

These compounds are based on the best practical experience and the best materials used in their manufacture.

## The Arabol Manufacturing Co.

Offices: 100 William Street, New York.

Southern Agent: Cameron MacRae, Concord, N. C.



Factories: Brooklyn, N. Y.

R. F. GIBSON, South Carolina Agent, Greenville, S. C.

GUY L. MELCHOR, Ga., Ala. and Tenn. Agent, Atlanta Ga.

# Habit

How Use Doth Breed a Habit in a Man

—Shakespeare

For years the Operatives of the Southern Textile Mills have been using OUR BRUSHES, until today it has become a HABIT with them. They know that with OUR BRUSHES they can do MORE WORK and BETTER WORK.

They know that OUR RUSHES are made of the BEST MATERIAL that can be purchased, by men who are thoroughly familiar with the needs of the Southern Textile Operative.

They know that OUR BRUSHES will last longer and are therefore more economical, because they are MADE BETTER than other brushes on the market today.

**MR. MILL OWNER,  
WHY NOT PROFIT  
BY THE HABIT  
YOUR OPERATIVES  
HAVE FORMED?**

Our Increased Facilities in OUR REPAIR DEPARTMENT has placed us in a position to handle YOUR REPAIR WORK RIGHT NOW.

**Atlanta Brush Co.**

Successors to D. D. Felton  
Brush Company

Central & Trinity Aves.

Atlanta, Ga.

on new cotton and made under the regulations.

Under a ruling of the Board embodied in its announcement, Federal Reserve Banks are authorized in the present urgent and abnormal situation to discount for their member banks paper owned and endorsed by nonmember banks when offered and endorsed by the member banks. Such paper must be in the form of notes, drafts or bills of exchange, issued or drawn under the terms of the Federal Reserve Act and the Regulations of the Board "for the harvesting and orderly marketing of the coming cotton crop," and must be accompanied by a signed statement by the maker or drawer, either on the paper itself or on an attached slip, that the proceeds have been used or are to be used for harvesting or marketing the new cotton crop.

The Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond reserves the right and the authority now, as heretofore, to determine the limit of credit which may be reasonably and with prudence and safety extended to any bank under any conditions, and to determine the acceptability of the paper offered.

The Reserve Banks of the cotton States can adequately provide for the gathering and orderly marketing of the new crop with the full co-operation of all member banks. To make this aid thoroughly effective, member banks will be compelled to take measures to provide for the small cotton producer, both in completing his crop and in order that he may not suffer by having to sell his cotton immediately upon gathering it, should there not be a satisfactory market at the time. The proceeds of such advances on new cotton should be used to liquidate current indebtedness where possible, in order to give vitality to credit. It should be obvious that business cannot move and be kept moving unless cotton is sold as the market will take it.

Respectfully,  
George J. Seay, Governor,  
Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond.

## Faster Schedules for Southern Trains.

Washington, D. C.—Faster schedules between New York, Washington and the South will be put in effect by the Southern Railway System on Sunday, August 14, when material cuts will be made in the running

time of eight through passenger trains.

No. 138, the "Atlanta Special," will leave Atlanta at 11:30 a. m., arriving at Washington at 7:40 a. m. and New York at 1:30 p. m., an hour and ten minutes earlier than at present.

No. 38, the "New York and New Orleans Limited," will leave Atlanta at 12:30 noon, arriving Washington at 8:40 a. m. and New York at 2:40 p. m., forty minutes earlier.

More than an hour in each direction will be cut from the time of Nos. 29 and 30, the "Birmingham Special." No. 29 will continue to leave New York at 9:15 a. m. and Washington at 3:30 p. m., but will arrive Atlanta at 10:55 a. m., leave Atlanta at 11:00 a. m. and arrive Birmingham at 4:30 p. m., an hour and ten minutes earlier. No. 30 will leave Birmingham at 10:30 a. m., an hour and a half later, will arrive Atlanta at 3:55 p. m., leave Atlanta at 4:00 p. m., arriving Washington at 12:35 p. m. and New York at 6:10 p. m., the same as at present.

From the time of Nos. 25 and 26, the "Memphis Special," two hours will be cut northbound and two hours and twenty minutes southbound. No. 25 will leave New York at 8:45 p. m. and Washington at 3:10 a. m. as at present, but will arrive Chattanooga at 10:50 p. m., Memphis at 8:55 a. m., instead of at 11:15 a. m. No. 26 will leave Memphis at 7:30 p. m., two hours later, will leave Chattanooga at 5:10 a. m. and will continue to arrive Washington at 12:30 a. m. and New York at 6:45 a. m.

No. 41 will leave New York and Washington as at present, but will arrive Chattanooga at 6:10 p. m., fifteen minutes earlier. No. 42 will leave Chattanooga at 11:15 a. m., arriving Washington at 7:45 a. m. and New York 1:30 p. m., an hour and ten minutes earlier.

Inauguration of faster schedules by the Southern has been made possible on account of the shortened distance and excellent condition of the double-tracked line extending all the way from Washington to Atlanta. Since the completion of the double track work, which involved the rebuilding of practically the whole of the railway, the Southern's through passenger trains have made a remarkable record for on-time performance and the management feels that the new and faster schedules can be operated with as satisfactory results.



# Spartan Sizing Compound Co. Inc.

MORELAND and WITHERSPOON, SPARTANBURG, S. C.

Manufacturers of  
Spartan Compounds,  
Tallows and Gums

## Superintendents and Overseers.

We wish to obtain a complete list of the superintendents and overseers of every cotton mill in the South. Please fill in the blank below and send it to us. We would also be glad to have you include any recent changes in overseers and superintendents.

.....192

Name of Mill.....

Town .....

..... Superintendent

..... Assistant Superintendent

..... Carder

..... Second Hand Carding

..... Spinner

..... Second Hand Spinning

..... Slasher

..... Warper

..... Weaver

..... Second Hand Weaving

..... Loom Fixer

..... Loom Fixer

..... Loom Fixer

..... Loom Fixer

..... Cloth Room

..... Shipping Clerk

..... Dyer

..... Outside Foreman

..... Master Mechanic

..... Cotton Grader

Recent changes.....

## UNIVERSAL WINDING COMPANY — BOSTON

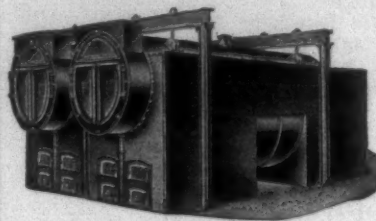


Winding machines for single and ply yarns, cotton, woolen, worsted and silk. Write for circular describing the NEW WIND DOUBLER, also the No. 80 for winding SUPERCONES.

CHARLOTTE OFFICE  
804 Realty Building  
FREDERICK JACKSON

ATLANTA OFFICE  
1121 Candler Bldg.  
WINTHROP S. WARREN

—Agents—



## WATER TUBE and TUBULAR BOILERS

TOWERS and TANKS. STORAGE TANKS  
STRUCTURAL STEEL and PLATE WORK

The Walsh & Weidner Boiler Company  
Chattanooga, Tenn.

New York  
New Orleans  
Memphis

Havana  
San Francisco  
Jacksonville

## IMMEDIATE SHIPMENT

# Hydrosulphite

CONCENTRATED POWDER

FOR

Vat Colors and Indigo

H.A. METZ & CO. Inc.

One Twenty-Two Hudson Street, New York City.  
Boston Philadelphia Providence Chicago  
Charlotte San Francisco





## Seaboard Air Line Railway Co.

Announces reduced round-trip fares to  
**Atlantic City, N. J. & Niagara Falls, N. Y.**

The following Round-trip fares will apply from stations shown below:

From	to Atlantic City, N. J.	Niagara Falls, N. Y.
Charlotte, N. C. -----	\$20.70	\$30.45
Monroe, N. C. -----	20.70	30.45
Lincolnton, N. C. -----	31.40	-----
Shelby, N. C. -----	32.15	-----
Bostic, N. C. -----	32.90	-----
Rutherfordton, N. C. -----	33.10	-----
War tax to be added.		

### Atlantic City, N. J.

Via Pennsylvania R. R., July 13th and 27th, August 10th and 24th, and September 7th, 1921.  
Via Baltimore and Ohio R. R., July 19th, August 2nd, 16th and 30th.

Will also sell to North Jersey Resorts via same route at fares \$1.20 higher than Atlantic City.

Tickets good on all regular trains (except Pennsylvania R. R. Congressional Limited). Tickets limited to 18 days, including date of sale. Good to stop over at Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, on return trip only, not to exceed 10 days within final limit of ticket.

### Niagara Falls, N. Y.

Dates of Sale.

Via Pennsylvania R. R., July 21st, August 4th, 18th, September 1st, 15th, 29th, and October 13th.  
Via Baltimore & Ohio R. R., July 29th, August 12th, and 26th.  
Good only on special train leaving Washington 7:30 A. M.  
Good only on special train leaving Washington 7:40 A. M.

Good returning on all regular (except Limited) trains  
For further information, call on nearest Ticket Agent, or address:

**E. W. LONG,**

Division Passenger Agent,  
Charlotte, N. C.

### Tests For Fastness of Dyes

(Continued from Page 23.)

1. Strong change in color of dyed wool, little or no effect on white wool;
2. Slight change in color of dyed wool; white wool remains unaffected or colored only in spots;
3. No change in color of dyed wool; white wool remains unaffected or colored only in spots.

### Perspiration Test for Colored Cotton

Dyed cotton is braided with equal quantity of white boiled out cotton and immersed for 10 minutes in a bath composed of 5 cubic centimeters of acetate of ammonia (7.5 Be) per each liter of distilled water, at a temperature of 80 degrees centigrade; the fabric is then taken out and dried in the air without rinsing.

Norms of fastness for perspiration test on colored cotton:

1. Color of dyed cotton faded; white cotton colored;
2. Color of dyed cotton did not fade, but white cotton becomes colored;
3. Both colored and white cotton remain unaffected.

### Dust Test for Fastness of Color.

Ten grams of caustic lime and 10 grams of 24 per cent ammonia are added to a liter of water, which solution is rubbed into the face of the dyed cotton or wool without spilling the liquid on the fabric; after drying the fabric at normal temperature and without rinsing, it is brushed.

Norms for fastness in dust test:

1. Colored cotton or colored wool shows strong discoloration;
2. Considerable discoloration;
3. No discoloration.

### Acid Boiling Test for Fastness of Dyed Cotton.

Dyed cotton is braided with equal

quantity of washed white wool and washed white cotton and boiled for one hour in a bath 40 times its bulk, consisting of water and 10 per cent tartar, the latter to weigh as much as the braided cloth; after treatment the cloth is well rinsed, wrung and dried.

Norms for acid boiling test for cotton:

1. Color of dyed cotton slightly faded; white wool colored;
2. Color of dyed cotton not faded or only very slightly; white wool slightly colored;
3. Color of dyed cotton not changed; white wool and white cotton not affected.

### Acid Test for Colored Cottons.

Colored cotton cloth is dabbed in various spots with 10 per cent of sulphuric acid, 30 per cent of acetic acid and with pure water, and after dry, the spots compared with each other, as well as with the part of cloth not touched.

Norms of fastness:

1. Mineral acid causes great change in color of dyed cotton; organic acid causes only slight change;
2. Mineral acid causes great change in color of dyed cotton; organic acid causes no change.
3. Mineral and organic acids causes no change in color of dyed cotton.

### Chlorine Test for Colored Cotton.

Colored cotton is braided with equal quantity of white boiled out cotton, and made wet with hot water and treated for one hour at 15 degrees centigrade in a bath of chloride of lime with one degree free chlorine per liter of water; the fabric is then rinsed, wrung, and dried.

Seek acquaintance with the wise; intimacy with the good.

## JACQUES WOLF & Co.

Manufacturing Chemists and Importers

PASSAIC, N. J.

### Finishing and Sizing Preparations for Cotton:

*Bleaching Oil.* Kier Boil Assistant.

*Cream Softener.* White, Creamy and Odorless.

*Hydrosulphite.* For stripping and discharge printing.

*Indigolite.* For indigo discharge.

*Soluble Oils.*

**MONOPOLE OIL**

Reg. Trade Mark No. 70991



**Standard  
Size of the South**

Mildew, bleach and dye troubles are unknown to mills using Sizol

**THE SEYDEL MFG. COMPANY**

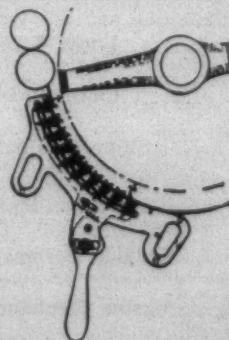
JERSEY CITY, N. J.

Sizings

Softeners

Finishings

S. C. Thomas and C. C. Clark, Spartanburg, S. C.



## Less Waste — Cleaner Yarns

COMPETITION IS NOW STRONG, and we cannot impress upon you too keenly to adopt our ADJUSTABLE PIN GRIDS, which will enable you to manufacture stronger and cleaner yarns, with smallest percentage of waste.

Send for large list that have already adopted them.

**Atherton Pin Grid Bar Company**

L. D. ARMSTRONG, President

GREENVILLE, S. C.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

THE chief engineer of a large power plant once said that exposed flanges on steam lines should not be covered, giving the following reasons:

1st—That the economy secured was slight.

2nd—That the flanges were bound to leak and the flange covering would be destroyed in making repairs.

Our engineer replied:

1st—That the heat unit loss from uncovered flanges was much in excess of pipe losses for the same area.

2nd—That the flange covering would reduce flange leaks many per cent.

Within a week the Mellon Institute of Industrial Research submitted a table showing uncovered flange heat losses, and said losses show much in excess of our engineer's thoughts.

Steam users should cover every foot of heat radiating surface with 85% Magnesia.

We represent Ehret Magnesia Mfg. Co., Valley Forge, Pa.

GENERAL EQUIPMENT COMPANY

518 Realty Bldg.

Charlotte, N. C.



**Modern Standards for Industry.**

(Continued From Page 14)

give the laborer the impression that wealth is the thing that ought to be magnified and even deified. Gentlemen, in the name of heaven, there is not one way by which this idea of service can be got into the hearts and minds and consciences of the people, unless you teach them that money is nothing. That beautiful story about the rain of gold. What are palaces, what are automobiles, what are these things that labor has been taught to envy. If they had them, they would envy them less. If they had these things, they would think less, their ambitions would not run toward wealth, but toward contentment. And so, I leave you this word from the Apostle Paul. The coming of the Kingdom into human relations in industry will be righteous, a righteous attitude one to the other, and only then will there be peace, and following peace just as the night follows the day there will be that joy in life to which every child born into the world is entitled, and for which it has been prayed.

**Knit Goods May Lead Textile Trade Revival.**

Philadelphia—The knit goods industry as a whole is believed to reflect a more wholesome trade condition than almost any other silks, including broad and narrow silks. And hosiery as a classification probably heads the knitting division for turnover and, in some lines, positive briskness. This may be ascribed to the fact that hosiery is less a seasonal product than either of the other major classifications, as, with the exception of the heavier woolsens and very heavy cotton, hosiery of practically all types is worn the year around.

Developments in the manufacture of hosiery have contributed to a market briskness that is in strong contrast with the weakness in some of the commonplace lines. But development has continued without expansion of the industry. Very few new mills have been erected in the last year, except to replace obsolete structures, and not many factories have been enlarged. On the other hand, some building projects which were in contemplation a year or more ago have been abandoned for the time. Development, therefore, has been in the direction of a parting of the ways with the ordinary adaptation of inexpensive and plain stockings to meet more modern fancy, new combinations of yarn for obtaining added attractiveness without disturbing the quality of durability, and, in many particulars, improvement in fabric and finish. In the process of evolution and substitution an overcrowded field has to some extent enjoyed a measure of relief, but this particular field could undergo a further thinning out without any dangerous decrease in supplies.

It has been the policy of a number of hosiery manufacturers to absolutely abandon the production of lines in which buyers were enabled, because of large output, to dictate prices and terms. Most of those thus disposed who had the courage

to experiment with "something different" seem to have struck the popular fancy, for it is shown that practically every distinctive new type of stocking put on the market this year has proved a success from the standpoint of both the manufacturer and dealer.

Wool heathers in a sort of hodgepodge combination of color were an innovation a year or two ago and sprang into instant favor. The heather which was a novelty last year is in the more nearly everyday class today, but in silk and wool combination, which provides lightness with a snug-fitting fabric and combines wear and comfort, heather stockings are a market development of the present year. Hosiery of this class is being sold to the capacity of probably every mill engaged in its manufacture, with interest leading in lines for women, for whom heathers originally were brought out. Men now have a weakness for them and will have even more respect for them now that, while the color effect is retained, the fabric more closely conforms to modern taste.

One of the bolder attempts to popularize a stocking fabric was the putting of plain mercerized into the drop-stitch and embroidered class. Possibilities in the production of ladies' mercerized hose in striking effects have been no less circumscribed than the putting of seamless silks on a higher plane of attractiveness. Manufacturers who have ventured the extreme in making a new and distinct classification for mercerized hosiery are, in the main, among the better situated as to demand and volume of business, and those who have adhered to the plain mock fashioned mercerized feel the effect in lessened call. But, it is believed, good grades of ladies' mercerized, plain except as to the mock fashion effect, are destined to be the popular 50-cent retail number of the near future.

A few manufacturers are having marked success with ladies' stockings made of artificial silk and tram silk in combination, a long step beyond the artificial silk boot, as it is commercially described. So popular has the combination proved that in some mills artificial silk alone no longer is being knitted into stockings. In the combination the luster of the fiber lends a freshened appearance to the tram silk, while the latter constitutes the body of the fabric, and thus in nowise is the wearing quality of the silk, if it were used exclusively, impaired. By the combining of the chemically made silk and that of the cocoon there is provided a stocking occupying a place between the all-fiber and the all-silk and filling a niche in the matter of price, so that milady may have a wide range from which to select her knitted footwear, in adapting her purchase to her purse or fancy.

Halting business forced most of the developments in hosiery—opened an opportunity to undertake things which never had been attempted. The time was ripe for such undertakings. There was clamor against continued high prices—at the counter. Stocks were in ex-

(Continued on Page 34.)

# VOGEL

PATENTED

## Frost Proof Closets

Over 300,000 giving satisfaction. Save Water; Require No Pit; Simple in the extreme. The most durable water closet made. In service winter and summer.

Enameled roll flushing rim bowls.

Heavy brass valves.

Strong hard wood seat.

Heavy riveted tank.

Malleable seat castings will not break.

Sold by Jobbers Everywhere.

**Joseph A. Vogel Co.**

WILMINGTON, DELAWARE

**D**RAW-IN only one time and change to any cloth when you weave with.

## "DUPLIX"

Flat Steel Loom Harness

LET US QUOTE YOU?

**STEEL HEDDLE MANUFACTURING CO.**

GREENVILLE

PHILADELPHIA

PROVIDENCE

Southern Office

111 Washington St., Greenville, S. C.  
Hampton Smith, Sou. Mgr.



## The Mechanical Weather Man

Says



"Weather may come  
and weather may go.  
But Carrier makes  
weather whether or not!"

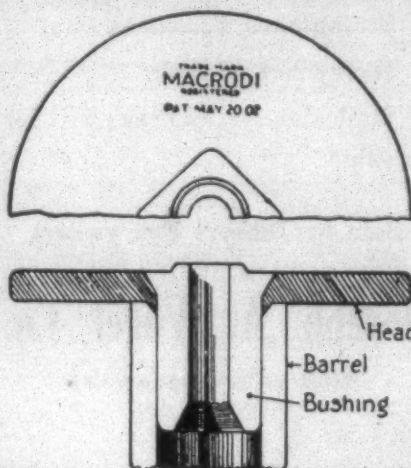
### Carrier Engineering Corporation

39 Cortlandt St., New York N.Y.

Boston Buffalo Philadelphia Chicago

Automatic, Guaranteed  
AIR CONDITIONING EQUIPMENT  
for  
Humidifying, Heating, Cooling, Ventilating  
and Purifying

Literature upon request



## The Macrodi

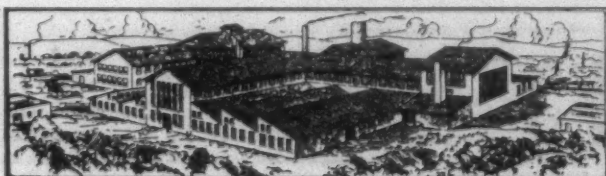
### FIBRE HEAD WARP SPOOL

after fourteen years of the  
hardest mill use has demon-  
strated that it is

Durable — Economical

Write for particulars of the  
added traverse with corre-  
sponding increase in yardage—  
an important feature of this  
spool.  
Prompt deliveries in two to  
three weeks after receipt of  
order.

**MACRODI FIBRE CO.**  
Woonsocket, Rhode Island



## MAKERS OF THE MOST SUCCESSFUL SHAKING GRATE IN THE SOUTH

Write us for information—

**McNaughton Manufacturing Company**  
Maryville, Tennessee

## CHECK DEFORD STRAPS

MADE FROM

## NUMBER ONE BELT STOCK

Mill Strapping of All Kinds.

Distributed by Leading Jobbing Houses  
Throughout the United States

If your dealer hasn't them in stock write  
our Boston office, 729 Atlantic Avenue.

**The DEFORD Co.**

Baltimore

Boston

## Have Right to Sell Stock to Best Interest of Corporation.

Danville, Va.—An important opinion was handed down by Judge Richard S. Ker, of Staunton, sitting at Chatham, his decision in the suit instituted by Thomas Branch against the Dan River and Riverside Cotton Mill Corporation of this city, being the first in the state bearing on a particular phase of corporation law. In his opinion the rights of the cotton mill concern in allowing the plaintiff the right of subscribing to a new issue of common stock pro rata with the preferred stock held by him, is fully maintained.

At the January meeting, 1919, of the cotton mill stockholders three-fourths voted to amend the charter and to increase the capitalization, the directors being authorized to sell \$2,000,000 of common stock to common stockholders only, exclusive of preferred holders. The price was fixed below the market value of common stock.

Branch, owning about 1,000 shares, was not present nor represented and later made demand on the company to be allowed to subscribe to the common stock because the concern owned preferred stock. The company refused to accede and Branch then instituted suit against the mills to be allowed to buy one share of common stock to each share of preferred held claiming under the Virginia law and charter that the directors did not have the right to limit the rights of subscribers to the common stock only, but that both had equal rights.

The mills, through counsel, filed demurrers contending that under the Virginia law the directors of a corporation have the right to sell stock to the best interest of the corporation. Arguments were heard last January by Judge Ker here and he took the case under advisement.

In his opinion rendered today the court holds that the plaintiffs did not make out a case under the law of Virginia and the charter of the mill, the directors acting in good faith had the right to sell the stock in such a way as the directors considered best in the interest of the concern and that therefore, the bill is dismissed at the cost of the plaintiff. These costs are not very high, according to M. K. Harris, who represented the local textile organization. The decision has been awaited by lawyers in various quarters with some interest as it is the first time the Virginia court has passed on this question of the rights of directors. It is thought likely that the case will be taken to the Virginia court of appeals, owing to its importance.

### Calhoun Mills.

#### Calhoun Falls, S. C.

W. T. Storry.....Superintendent  
L. P. Jones.....Carder  
R. L. Davis.....Spinner  
J. J. Cheatam.....2nd Hand Spinning  
John Beasley.....Slasher  
Mrs. Lonnie Patat.....Warper  
A. Y. Hughes.....Weaver  
Walter Lovin.....2nd Hand Weav'g  
E. M. Lovin.....Cloth Room  
J. J. Presley.....Outside Foreman

Office: Com. Bank Bldg. Room 407

Tel. Con.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

## JOHN HARTLEY

Southern Selling Agent for

STANDARD SOAP CO., CAMDEN, N. J.

SANDOZ CHEMICAL WORKS, Inc.

OAKES MANUFACTURING CO.

Manufacturer of  
ANILINES AND SULPHUR COLORS  
238-240 Water Street  
NEW YORK, N. Y.

Manufacturer of  
HEMATINE, DYEWOOD EXTRACTS  
AND COLORS  
LONG ISLAND CITY, N. Y.



Southern Agent  
E. S. PLAYER  
Greenville, S. C.

You enjoy a cool drink of pure water, don't you?

So do your employees—but for self-protection it must be dispensed to them in a sanitary manner.

A PURO COOLER with its sanitary drinking fountain meets these requirements.

A PURO COOLER plus a fifty-pound cake of ice equals a contented employee.

Let us tell you how the PURO will save you money, or, at least, send you a catalog.

**PURO SANITARY DRINKING  
FOUNTAIN CO.,**

Haydenville, Mass.



**S. C. Mill Assessments Increase \$2,000,000.**

Columbia, S. C.—Tax assessments on the cotton mills of South Carolina for 1921 will run a little over \$2,000,000 above the figures for 1920, according to a statement made by the South Carolina Tax Commission. This increase will include three new mills and also covers improvements made on several other plants.

The assessments for 1920 were \$52,465,000, this amount being the 42 per cent of the total value that taxes were paid upon. This year an increase of about \$2,000,000, based upon the 42 per cent on which taxes are to be paid, will be added to the tax books.

During the past several days the tax commission has been holding hearings on profits from various mills with regard to the assessments. Until these hearings have been completed no exact figures as to the total tax assessments on the mills in this State can be had.

The Pacific Mills, of this city, have stated their case to the tax commission; these mills have made considerable improvements and the increase in the assessment for the plant is about \$50,000.

Out of 29 mills in Spartanburg so far only two have entered protests against assessments. Several of the mills over the State are entering protests.

**Present Outlook for Business.**

"The spirit of many prominent business men with whom I have discussed business conditions was far more optimistic in many cases than would be anticipated. It was realized that business was not booming; but the feeling was almost universal that America has now passed the crisis, that a really firm foundation has been reached, and that while every effort must be made to lessen costs, to avoid unnecessary risks, and to see to it that the best possible methods of doing business are followed; nevertheless if such care is taken and well-informed intelligence is wisely used, there need be no fear of serious disappointment, but a practical assurance that care and knowledge and industry will meet due reward. I question whether the few coming months—even though they be summer months—are not likely to be those which may furnish richer rewards than usual to the men who feel, as they should feel, that they ought now to be fitting themselves to lay their plans wisely for a most stirring and, if wisely conducted, most successful improvement in business in the fall."—Jeremiah W. Jenks, in Administration, July, p. 1.

Justice is the insurance which we have on our lives and property, and obedience is the premium which we must pay for it.

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DEPT. 10

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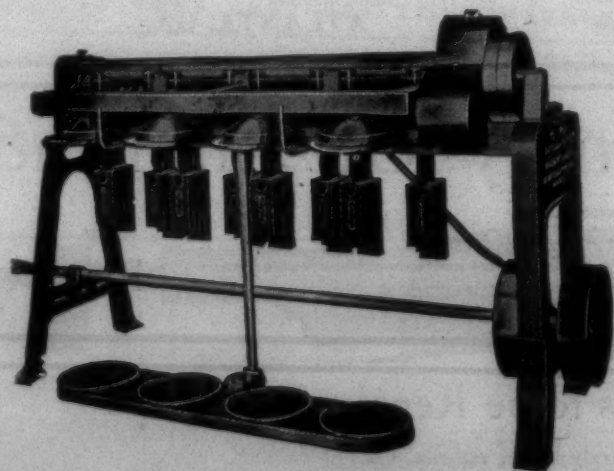
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STANDARD DRAWING FRAME



### Knit Goods May Lead Textile Trade Revival.

(Continued From Page 31)

than the wearers of the best and the finest had been accustomed to pay. Manufacturer and consumer met on popular ground. But the former, while decreasing the number of producers of the every-day combed and the cheaper carded stockings, set up for the lines of the latter new and powerful competition.

There is better and finer hosiery for everybody, from the babe in the cradle to the girl in her teens and cess of demand, and a new demand was created by supplying something different at prices no higher than the levels prevailing. In this fashion there was brought out finer and better hosiery at prices no higher than the matron. More fetching than ever are the fancy top socks of the infant, and as to the miss—well, she can be as proud of her ribbed hose as can the mother be of her lace or chiffon silk. In misses' ribbed stockings there is a comparatively new line—the derby, or, otherwise referred to, the English rib, sometimes spoken of as five-and-five. As distinct from the drop-stitch as the drop-stitch is from the plain rib, the derby, in mercerized, approaches, its makers assert, the highest attainment in misses' ribs. It is being made in large quantity by at least one of the larger mills and by a few of the smaller establishments, and thus far capacity production has not caught up with demand. It is one of the lines in which jobbers

are willing to buy for such deliveries as mills may make for fall and winter.

Seamless silk stockings for ladies, more especially of the embroidered or fancy-effect variety, have sprung into demand by reason of a scarcity of full fashioned silks due to strikes in 16 mills since last December. Among full fashioned mills there has been an expansion. New mills have been established and others projected, and some have added to their equipment. Yet there is a famine in full fashioned silk stockings for ladies which would be no more than relieved were all of the idle mills to resume operation on a machine capacity basis. The reflex of this would be a diminution in the demand for the seamless-made, with the seam run up the back of the leg after knitting. That this is believed generally to be true is indicated in the unwillingness of the trade to stock up with the seamless, notwithstanding an undersupply of full fashioned and no relief from the strike-created scarcity in sight.

It is a peculiarity of the hosiery trade that manufacturers selling the retail stores direct are having a larger relative business and a more steady flow of orders than those dealing with jobbers. This is attributed by some interests to the fact that most of the mills selling retailers supply only branded lines, which usually are extensively advertised, whereas the bulk of the hosiery distributed through jobbers is unbranded and therefore is not a subject for advertising. Manufacturers who have complained of the

hand-to-mouth buying policy of jobbers would—many of them—distribute to retailers direct but for the fact that they do not have brands known to the consuming public, and that to engage in a national advertising campaign at this time would be an extra hazardous undertaking not warranted by a prospect of successfully competing with brands which long have been on the market and have established a reputation.

What is true of hosiery in relation to branded lines and selling direct to retailers is true also of underwear. For example, a nationally advertised line of cotton ribbed underwear is known to have enjoyed a larger sale this year for next winter than almost any unbranded line. The branded garments referred to are sold to jobbers, direct from the mill, but their distribution is restricted to a selected class of dealers. So strongly is the line fortified that even this year, with business lagging and most mills eager for more orders, this mill anticipates selling the entire output.

The preference for branded lines is shown also in the sales of men's garments from a mill selling to retailers. Men's knitted underwear for summer has been sold in much less volume than garments for women, due largely to the trend toward nainsooks and the athletic types. Yet the mill referred to estimates that this year's sales of men's knitted summer underwear will exceed those of last year by more than 25,000 dozen. Reports of similar purport are to be had from

other direct-to-retailer mills selling advertised branded lines.

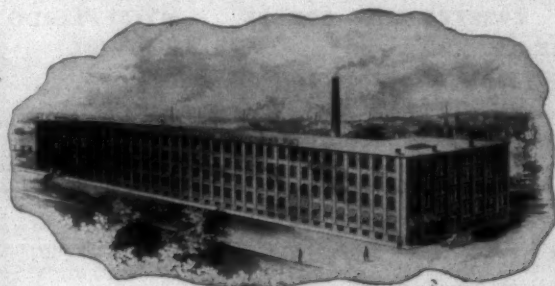
It is not recorded that there has been any material expansion in the manufacture of underwear this year. On the other hand, underwear being a seasonal product, and jobbers deferring purchases to as near the approach of a season as possible, for minimizing their risk with a possible declining market, many mills have been idle. It probably is no exaggeration to say that the total idleness represents an equivalent of five months for every mill making heavy garments.

Sweaters, except as to staples, have responded to style development and persistent advertising, and the light weight fancies are having a market that for the present requires no intensive boosting. There has been some expansion in the sweater industry, but probably not in men's and women's staples for winter. The sweater trade affords opportunity for effective campaign work, and much of it has been engaged in, with varying results.

Striking expansion in the knitting industry has been in the direction of cloths rather than finished garments.—Daily News Record.

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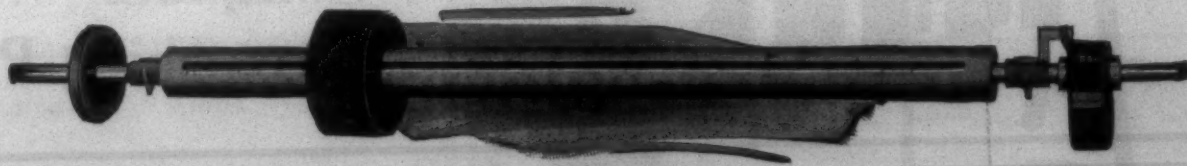
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## Knit Goods

Philadelphia. — Some additional business has been done in light weight knit goods during the week. There has been no let-up in demand for silk hosiery, although there is considerable competition along this line.

The annual outing of the local knit goods trade reflected the marked absence of visiting buyers. The outing has customarily been held in July in order that the buyers from out-of-town points, who are usually here in full force, might be included in the festivities as guests of the selling agents. The present is, however, marked by a generally passive attitude on the part of buyers and they have not made their midsummer visit to the market.

The underwear trade is approaching August 15, the date recommended for the spring opening at the recent conference of knitters and jobbers, with misgivings. The season on heavy weight underwear is so incomplete at the present time that some sellers are wondering how jobbers can line up a more distant season when they are apparently sailing so close to the wind on the nearer fall season.

It is the opinion of the market that good success has been met in the liquidation of stocks of summer weight garments, but the jobber still shows great hesitancy in doing much more on his fall goods. There is doubt in the minds of some whether the jobber has correctly measured distribution needs for the winter season, and it may develop that there will be more buying of heavy weight garments during August than in previous months.

Mill agents are at odds with the attitude of buyers who want the lowest possible prices and then fail to turn in sufficient business to keep mills running on an efficient schedule.

The hosiery situation has a number of bright spots. There is demand for full fashioned goods, and some of the high grade lines have attracted a satisfactory business.

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New London, N. C.

**Cotton Goods**

New York.—The most important announcement during the week was made by Cone Export and Commission Company when they priced their No. 26 standard 2.20 denims at 12½ cents, a full reduction of 2½ cents per yard from prices made May 20. Other prices were changed accordingly. Deliveries are for August and September are subject to change without notice.

Gray goods prices took on a still firmer tone in this market during the week. September deliveries of 39-inch 68x72s printcloths were sold at 8 cents, but later nothing less than 8½ cents would be accepted for that shipment. August deliveries of 38½-inch 64x60s brought 6½ cents, which was an advance, and the best that can now be done on 60x48s in that width is 5 11-16 cents. In the sheetings end of the market there was a fair amount of business put through on the basis of 7½ cents (net) for four-yard 56x60s.

The firm tone in print cloths and sheetings was continued in the cotton goods markets and further small trades were closed for export. Yarns are moving more freely but at prices spinners do not willingly accept, the knitters showing more activity than the weavers. The position of spinners is now strong enough to enable them to hold out a little firmer for prices more to their liking.

Colored domestics in the coarser grades are in more general demand for delivery within 60 to 90 days and some mills have done very well in cleaning up stocks and booking orders this week. Cheviots, chambrays, stripes, and denims have moved well, although not always at prices showing a profit on current production costs.

Ginghams coming to hand for spot shipment are still wanted at once by the cutters and by many of the jobbers. Summer consumption has depleted many stocks and additional small lots are welcomed, even though the recipient may have orders on the books for long time contract deliveries. The large corporation printers continue to sell goods steadily, the immediate demand for new styles of percales being good, and a noticeable increase in the takings of many staple patterns being remarked. Comfortable manufacturers have been ordering very fair sized quantities of special printings for outside coverings.

The most active number in wide staple cloths was the 39-inch 72x76s, which sold to the extent of 40,000 pieces at least on a basis of 8½ cents. These purchases appear to have cleaned up the soft spot in the staple end. The collar and shirt manufacturers have not yet come in. A small lot of business was done on several constructions of print cloth yarn odds and narrow goods at current prices, most of the takings being for nearby use.

In fine combed yarn goods the market is steadily working to the point where more advance business must come forward on plain goods or mills will cease running on them. With staple cotton so high there is little inducement to stock up at this period and mills prefer to accept difficult fancy goods orders when they can get them. Some business is being done constantly on the very fine grades of voiles, lawns and batistes, but the medium and low grades lag.

Prices current in primary markets are: Print cloths, 28-inch, 64x64s, 4½ cents; 64x60s, 4½ cents; 38½-inch 64x64s, 7½ cents; brown sheetings, southern standards, 9½ cents and 9½ cents; tickings, eight-ounce, 17 cents; denims, 2.20's indigo, 12½ cents; staple ginghams, 14½ cents; dress ginghams, 18 cents and 20½ cents.

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# The Yarn Market

(By J. Spencer Turner Company.)

In the Philadelphia district conditions seem to be slowly improving but the improvement is so gradual that it is hardly perceptible. There is, however, a more optimistic feeling among the trade and by certain of the trade more desire is evidenced to purchase yarn at present prices. This does not refer to the entire trade but to those who are receiving encouragement in their respective lines, such as the towel trade, some few of the upholstery manufacturers, and a few manufacturers of cotton worsteds. The plush trade, the hair-cloth trade, and the tape trade are as yet showing small disposition to buy yarn to any extent. The carpet manufacturers are likewise dormant but are likely at any moment to come into the market for yarns; this, however, depends upon the settlement here of the labor controversy which has held them up for months. They tell us that they are slowly breaking in new help and are taking back some few of their old help. They are now having a meeting in connection with the old controversy and are in hopes of settlement without further delay. If so there will be enough business coming in to start quite a few looms and this will make it necessary for them to purchase some yarns. The volume, however, will not be great until stock yarns have been used up.

Among commission merchants and brokers in Philadelphia there is the feeling that within the near future

the volume of business will be large enough to enable spinners to obtain a price for their yarns which will show a profit. There is, however, a decided feeling that it would be unwise for spinners to advance their prices too rapidly. The advance must be gradual and in line with the increasing volume of business, which, if properly encouraged by the whole trade is due to materialize in the next few weeks.

Reports from New York and the New England markets indicate an increase in volume of business. While the majority of the orders are small and there is a tendency on the part of buyers to place orders subject to approval of sample shipment, some sales of good quantities are reported. One feature of the market is the request for samples. In normal times certain yarns are considered standard for quality and are always sold on name. Today customers request samples showing quality, although they have heretofore bought on mill name.

Taken as a whole there seems to be today more signs for encouragement than have been noted for many weeks.

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None live so easily and so pleasantly as those who live by faith.

ish did they cease to help each other.

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In first letter please give full history of experience together with character references.

Address "Knitter," care Southern Textile Bulletin, Charlotte, N. C.

### Wanted.

Two or three sixteen or twenty end Ball Winders. Must be in good condition. State lowest cash price and when delivery can be made. Address Rainbow Mfg. Co., Ozark, Ala.

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Position as superintendent of mill that desires good production. I have the highest record of production in the history of the mill where I am now employed. Have been with present company for 15 years, 9 years as superintendent. Address Production, care Southern Textile Bulletin.

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is best for Cotton Mills, both in 4-4 and 5-4 by 3 in. and 4-in. perfectly manufactured, for sale in car lots only. Ask for delivered prices.

Wilson Lumber Co., Atlanta, Ga.

### Position as Salesman Wanted.

Salesman, 34 years of age, 12 years selling experience, would like to hear from concerns wishing representation in Southern territory. Have been making and selling loom reeds. Would like to work on commission basis, but will consider salary or commission or both. Address Salesman, care Southern Textile Bulletin.

### Hosiery Mill Manager or Superintendent.

Open for a position. 20 years experience on all grades of hosiery from yarn to shipping and selling the product. Good manager of help. Can get production when others fail. Address Hose, care Southern Textile Bulletin.

Wanted—Position in an office where good work and accuracy will be recognized, by a young man experienced in payroll, bookkeeping and stenographic work. Excellent references. Address "Ambitious," care Southern Textile Bulletin.

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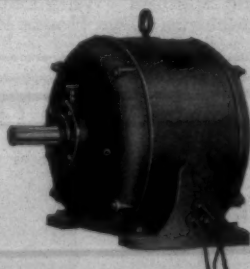
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(Run one year.)  
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## EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

The fee for joining our employment bureau for three months is \$2.00 which will also cover the cost of carrying a small advertisement for one month.

If the applicant is a subscriber to the Southern Textile Bulletin and his subscription is paid up to the date of his joining the employment bureau the above fee is only \$1.00.

During the three months' membership we send the applicant notices of all vacancies in the position which he desires.

We do not guarantee to place every man who joins our employment bureau, but we do give them the best service of any employment bureau connected with the Southern Textile Industry.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Long experience on drills and plain work. Best reference from former employers. Can report at once. Recently overseer at night, which has been discontinued. Address No. 3125.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding and spinning, or overseer of carding or spinning in large mill. Reference as to character and ability. Address No. 3126.

WANT position as overseer of weaving in large mill. Experienced on denims and heavy cloths. Best of reference. Address No. 3127.

WANT position as master mechanic in good mill. Forty years of age, 20 years as mechanic. Thoroughly understand engines, pumps, shop work and welding. No bad habits. Have some mill help in family. Address No. 3128.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Have varied experience and can furnish good reference as to character and ability. Address No. 3129.

WANT position as overseer of spinning, twisting or winding. Ten years' experience as overseer. Can furnish best of reference. Thirty-three years old and can go anywhere on short notice. Address No. 3130.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Can furnish reference as to character and ability and can get production and keep room in good order with plenty of help. Address No. 3131.

WANT position as superintendent of medium size yarn or weaving mill. Address No. 3132.

WANT position as superintendent of weave or large yarn mill in North or South Carolina. Prefer small town. Now superintendent of large yarn mill and giving perfect satisfaction but for good reasons would like to make change. A live wire and well fitted for manager or superintendent. Can furnish A-1 reference from leading manufacturers of South. Address No. 3133.

WANT position as overseer of weaving in North or South Carolina. Have been running weave room for number of years and can furnish reference as to character and ability. Address No. 3134.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill or overseer of carding and spinning or either on large job. Twenty-six years in mill, 14 years as overseer, married, have family, experienced on all numbers and can go anywhere. Address No. 3135.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding in good mill. Experienced and can give best of reference as to character and ability. Address No. 3136.

WANT position as engineer or master mechanic. Long experience and understand boilers, pumps, engines, turbines, motors, and generators. Can give reference. Age 44, 30 years' experience in mills. Now employed but have good reasons for changing. Band leader and prefer mill with band. Address No. 3137.

WANT position as overseer of weaving or second hand in large mill. Experienced on plain and fancy weaving on all makes of looms. Reference. Address No. 3138.

WANT position as superintendent by man of good executive ability. Experienced on duck and yarns of all kinds. Can come at once for good offer. Address No. 3139.

WANT position as overseer of carding in large mill (over 50,000 spindles) or superintendent of yarn or weaving mill. Small family, good manager of help. Best of reference. Address No. 3140.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Can give best of reference as to character and ability. Address No. 3141.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of weaving. Experienced and can furnish reference. Address No. 3142.

WANT position as overseer of carding or second hand in large card room. Good reference. Address No. 3143.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of large weave room. Good reference as to character and ability. Address No. 3144.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Long experience on many kinds of cloth and can give reference. Now employed but want to make change. Address No. 3145.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. 38 years of age, good habits and reference. Address No. 3146.

WANT position as superintendent by man of long successful experience and a wide range of yarns and cloth. Address No. 3147.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding and spinning or large card room. Address No. 3148.

WANT position as overseer of weaving or second hand in large room. Have had 12 years' experience as second hand in large mill. Now employed but desire change. Will take job on white or colored work. Strictly sober, in habits and can furnish reference. Address No. 3149.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. 15 years' experience on plain and fancy weaving. Good reference. Address No. 3150.

WANT position as superintendent of white goods mill. Long experience. Now employed on colored goods but wish to change for white work. Address No. 3151.

WANT position as second hand in large spinning room or overseer of small room. Can go anywhere at once. Address No. 3152.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn or print goods mill, 10,000 to 40,000 spindles. Address No. 3153.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding and spinning or overseer of carding or spinning in large mill. Long experience and reliable. Good manager of help. Reference. Address No. 3154.

WANT position as overseer of carding and spinning in large mill or superintendent of medium size mill. Can furnish satisfactory reference as to character and ability. Address No. 3155.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill or overseer of carding and spinning in large mill. Best of reference as to character and ability. Address No. 3156.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Thoroughly experienced on Jacquard work, ducks and plain and fancy weaves. Can furnish reference as to ability and character. Address No. 3157.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Can furnish reference and handle any size job. Can report at once. Address No. 3158.

WANT position as superintendent of good sized mill. Long experience in mill business and can give satisfaction. Address No. 3159.

WANT position as electrician or master mechanic in good mill or bleachery. Have had long and thorough experience and can give satisfaction. Reference. Address No. 3160.

WANT position as overseer of card room. Forty years of age, practical and technical experience. Good manager of help. Wish to locate in Piedmont Carolinas. Reference as to character and ability. Address 3161.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill. Long experience and can give satisfaction. Now employed but have good reasons for wanting to change. Address No. 3162.

WANT position as overseer of carding or spinning in large mill or overseer of carding and spinning or master mechanic. Thoroughly experienced in above and can furnish reference as to character and ability. Address No. 3163.

WANT position as overseer of weave room with Draper looms. Good reference. Long experience and can give satisfaction. Address No. 3164.

WANT position as foreman of roller shop; 22 years experience in roll covering and belt cementing. Could change on short notice. Address No. 3165.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding and spinning in large mill. Have been on present job 8 years but mill is closed down now. Have made creditable showing and can furnish satisfactory reference as to character and ability. Address No. 3166.

WANT position as overseer of carding and spinning or superintendent. Can furnish reference. Address No. 3167.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. White or colored work. Have had 11 years experience as second hand and 3 as overseer in one mill. 40 years of age and have family. Good reference if wanted. Address No. 3168.

WANT position as manager or superintendent by manufacturer now employed as general superintendent. Wish to change for good reasons. 10 years experience in one of best combed yarn mills in country and 10 years experience in Southern cloth mills. Address No. 3169.

WANT position as carder. 12 years experience as carder. Age 35, married, sober, understand machinery and can get production. Address No. 3170.

WANT position as overseer of cloth room. Have been overseer of one large room for nine years but have good reasons for wanting to change and can furnish excellent reference from present superintendent. Address No. 3171.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of large spinning room. Can furnish reference as to character and ability or demonstrate same. Address No. 3172.

WANT position as master mechanic in medium size mill. Have had number years experience in steam plant and machine shops. Now employed as master mechanic and can furnish reference. Prefer Georgia or Alabama. Address No. 3173.

WANT position as superintendent of large yarn mill or assistant superintendent of large weaving mill corporation where there is chance for promotion. 37 years of age, unmarried but settled. Address No. 3174.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer in carding in large mill. Young man thoroughly equipped and can give satisfaction. Have had experience in best of mills only and can furnish satisfactory reference. Address No. 3176.

WANT position as overseer of plain weaving in large mill. Can furnish best of reference as to character and ability. Address No. 3177.

WANT position as superintendent of small mill or overseer of weave room in large mill. Experienced on ducks, osnaburgs, prints, drills, twines and can give good reference. Now employed. Address No. 3179.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding or spinning in large mill or both in small mill. Address No. 3180.

WANT position as overseer of weaving, plain or fancy. Have had several years' experience as overseer and can give satisfaction. Address No. 3181.

WANT position as overseer of weaving in good mill in North or South Carolina or Georgia. Experienced in plain and fancy work. Good reference. Address No. 3182.

WANT position as overseer of spinning in North Carolina or Virginia; 38 years old and long experience in mill. Can come at once. Address No. 3183.

WANT position as overseer of weaving; 16 years as overseer and second hand; 28 years in mill. Experience on plain or fancy loom. Will take job in Georgia or Alabama. Can furnish A 1 reference. Address No. 3184.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Long and varied experience. Have held position in large sheeting mill for some time, but mill is now closed. Will go anywhere. Address No. 3185.

WANT position as overseer of carding and spinning or superintendent of small mill; 30 years of age; married and have family; considered a hustler. Have no bad habits. A1 reference. Address No. 3186.

WANT position as superintendent of small yarn mill or overseer of carding and spinning or either in a large mill. Reference if required. Address No. 3187.

WANT position as overseer of carding or spinning or both or superintendent of small yarn mill. Will go anywhere for good job. Can handle any size job. Good character. Address No. 3188.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill. Prefer one on fine or combed yarns. Best of reference and experience from large mills. Address No. 3189.

WANT position as overseer of large spinning room. Long experience on wide range of yarns. Good references as to character and ability. Address No. 3190.

WANT position as general manager or superintendent of large yarn or cloth mill; years of experience. Can furnish best of reference from leading cotton manufacturers. Address No. 3191.

WANT position as overseer of weaving; 15 years experience and can furnish reference. Address No. 3192.

WANT position as roller coverer. Now employed but wish to make change. Age 32, married, 10 years experience. Reference. Address No. 3193.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding or spinning in large mill. Now employed but have good reasons for changing. Address No. 3194.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Age 44, 20 years experience. Understand combed work. Would like to locate in North Carolina, but would go elsewhere. Address No. 3195.

WANT position as engineer and master mechanic in good mill. Would prefer job in South Carolina or Georgia. Long experience and good reference. Address No. 3196.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding and spinning in large cotton mill. Can give best reference as to character and ability. Address No. 3197.

WANT position as overseer of carding and spinning in small mill or carding in large mill, or superintendent of small yarn mill; 25 years experience as overseer of carding, spinning, winding and twisting. Well qualified and can furnish reference. Address No. 3198.

WANT position as bookkeeper and office manager or general office work in cotton mill office; 25 years old and can furnish good reference. Address No. 3199.

WANT position in cotton mill office; 12 years experience in this kind of work and for some time have been secretary and treasurer of large mill. Do cost accounting and general office work. Address No. 3200.

WANT position as overseer of weaving and slashing in large mill, either white or colored work. Prefer Draper looms. Ten years experience as overseer. Address No. 3201.

WANT position as master mechanic or engineer. Experienced with steam and electric power. Married and have had eight years experience. Address No. 3202.

WANT position as superintendent. Thoroughly capable to handle any medium-sized mill and record has been without reproach. Can furnish references from all former employers as to ability and character. Address No. 3203.

WANT position as stenographer, bookkeeper and pay roll clerk for large cotton mill. Experienced. Address No. 3204.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn or weaving mill. Experienced and can furnish best of reference. Address No. 3205.



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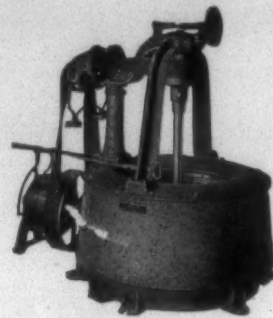


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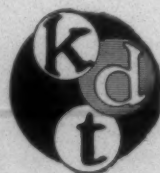
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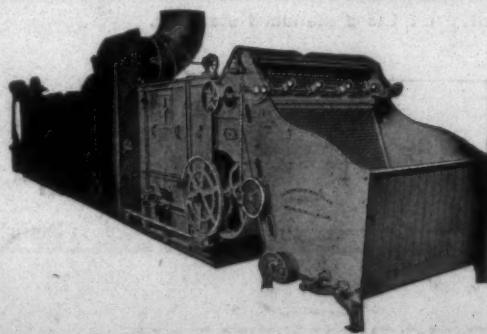
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